THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 25 MARCH, 1837. [NO. 9380.

FOR LONDON.—The "*John Denniston*" A. I. of 450 tons, *Thos. Mackie*, Commander.—For freight or passage apply to

W. S. GREY.

Rampart Row. 25th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON the BARQUE "REGULUS," 400 tons, *John Edgar*, Commander, can accommodate a few passengers comfortably, and will have quick dispatch. Apply to *Messrs. McGregor, Brownrigg, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 25th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT TELLICHERRY ONLY.—The *Cambridge*, 802 Tons, *J. A. Douglas*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, will sail early in April.—Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* where plans of the cabins may be had.—Bombay March 25th 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 25th March, 1837.

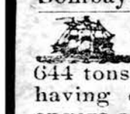
FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship SEVERN, Captain *H. Wake*, of 600 tons, register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a surgeon attached. A great portion of her cargo being engaged, will sail early next month. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to the commander at their office.—Bombay, 25th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES; Captain *Smith*; For passage, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 25th March 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Cestrian*, Captain KELLOCK, has very superior accommodations and will have prompt despatch, for passage apply to,

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1837.



FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The new ship DUNCAN, 644 tons, Register, *P. Cowley*, commander, having excellent accommodations for passengers and carrying a surgeon.—For passage, apply to *Captain Cowley or to*

REMINGTON AND Co.

25th March, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship "*Barbara*", Captain *Beazley*, of about 500 tons burthen, has good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, she will be dispatched on or before the 5th proximo. Apply to the Commander or to Messrs. *Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.*—Bombay, 25th March, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s ~~Rs~~ 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co.* Calcutta.—Bombay, 25th March 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE, SONS, will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 27th Instant, at their rooms, a small quantity of very superior sherry in bottles, belonging to the estate of the late *Major W. Miller*, Judge Advocate General,

Bombay, the 25th March, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S, SONS will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 27th instant, at their rooms, the Household Furniture and other Property, belonging to an Estate; consisting of

Plate and Plated ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cupboards, large and small Jackwood Bedsteads with bedding, Chests of Drawers, Camphor Wood Trunks, Pictures, Books, Cambay and Europe Carpets, Wearing Apparel and cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up a large powful Shegram Houses.

At 4 P. M, a quantity of Plants in pots and tubs, consisting of Rose Edwards, Laurels, Geraniums, &c. &c.—Bombay, 24th March, 1837.

AUCTION,—On Wednesday, the 29th instant, *Messrs Frith and Co.*, will sell by public Auction, a variety of goods, comprising an invoice of piece goods containing Long Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, white and brown Duck, China grass Cloth, and damaged Dhoylies, a quantity of Oil Cloth adapted for stair cases, &ca. slightly damaged with salt water, Bird Cages, silk Hats, wax taper holders, cut Glass drops for Chandeliers, Cambay and Persian Carpets, Europe Shawls, Pictures in gilt frames, Manilla Cheeroots, bundles of wire Thread, Books &ca.

At 12 o'clock 4 Pipes Sherry, a few dozens of Port and a few dozens of Lisbon Wine, an Invoice of Hams, Sides of Bacon and Kegs of Tongues.

At one o'clock will be put up an excellent Cab Phaeton with a pair of serviceable Horses (flea bitten greys) without Harness.

A Landaulette painted green and a pair of Bengal stud bred mares 15-1-high, 6 years old; they are fast goers, and suited to either single or double harness,

The above will be put up together or seperate, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Also a pair of carriage Horses, a thorough bred English grey hound, a quantity of useful household furniture and any other cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit lane, 24th March, 1837.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.—On Sunday next being Easterday, a Collection will be made as usual for the benefit of the poor.

HENRY JEFFREYS-*Sen Chap.*
RANDALL WARD-*Jun Chap.*

Bombay, 22*nd March*, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn by the Commercial Bank of Liverpool on Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton and Co., Bankers, London, at 60 days sight, in sets of £500 each, and endorsed by Messrs. SKINNER and Co., on sale at their Office, at the Exchange of (2 | 1 per rupee).

Remittances from parties at outstations on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay will be received in payment.—Bombay, 25th February, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

CLARETS of 1828, from *Mr. P. A. Bouscasse* l'ain'é of Bordeaux:

LABORIE' Cos.	dozen Pints		9
	and do Quarts		15
Chateau Guyonnet	do.	do.	10
Sauterne few	do.	do.	12
Frontignan, do.	do	do.	15

Apply to the undersigned, who begs to acquaint the public, that he has made arrangements for the supply here of FRENCH GOODS (specially Liquids) of every description; and that he will be happy to undertake on very reasonable conditions, the commissions and commands of persons who may make use of his services and to assure the parties that they will receive every satisfaction on the delivery of the goods, which will be procured direct from the place of which they are the produce or manufacture.

A. WILLAUME.

Mily. Square.

P. S. The same has for rent, a Stable adjoining to his house.

FOR SALE. at the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner & co.*

Good pale Sherry in Cases of 3 dozens..	@ Rs	14 ℔ doz.
Superior orange brown, do.. do.....	@ "	18 ditto.
Fine orange brown and pale Gold. do.	@ "	22 ditto.
Fine pale Sherry in wood	@ Rs	450 ℔ Butt and 225 ℔ Hhd.
Red & White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 & 27.....	@	20 Rs ℔ doz.
White St. Pe'ray of the vintage of 1825	@	25 do. do.
Port Wine.....	@	18 do. do.

Dady's Building, 25th March, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following superior Wines received ℔ Severn from Messrs. B. Hebeler and Co. of London.

Fine Rhenish Wines.

Marcebrunner Ansbruck.	"	35 ℔ do.
Graffenburg.....	"	35 ℔ bo
Curacoa in Pints	"	24 ℔ do.

FOR SALE.—Those capital premises, situated between Marine and Police office Streets, within the fort, eommon ly known by the name of *Henshawe's Warehouses*.—For particulars apply to *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*—Bombay, 25th March, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of Messrs, FORBES and Co., the following Wines, viz.

Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs. 500 per pipe.

Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt.—Bombay, 25th. March, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at ~~Rs~~ 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 25th March, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, a few Hhds of superior old brown Sherry, from *Messrs. Duff and Legh*, at Rs. 350 per Hhd. Terms cash.—Bombay, 25th March, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row, 25th March 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes* and Co., a small quantity of superior Hock from Messrs. *Escombe* and *Sidebotham* at Rs. 35 per dozen, for quantities of not less than three dozen, and cash,—Bombay, 25th March, 1837.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.—A few Tickets and shares in the first class of the above Lottery, are for sale at *Byramjee Nassewanjee Dantra's*. Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co.*

Whole Tickets, at Rupees	41	
Half....ditto..at....,..	20	½
Quarter ditto..at....,..	10	1

TERMS—CASH

Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittances.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 4th of April next,—Bombay, 25th March, 1837.

TO BE LET.—From the end of April till 1st June next, A large double *Bungalow*, on the sea shore, Esplanade.

Apply (if by letter post paid) to the PRINTER of the COURIER OFFICE.—Bombay, 23d March, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A Bungalow at Mazagone, near the Powder Magazine next to the House of Captain JACOB of the Artillery. Apply to EDULJEE CURRETJEE'S SONS.—Bombay the 24th March, 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane in Mazagon.

2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Breach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 25th March, 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux, in cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 ~~Rs~~ ℔ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 25th March 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14*th March*, 1837.

No. 126.—The following appointments are made in the Commissariat Department:

Captain D. Davidson, the Senior Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to be Assistant Commissary General, vice Reynolds.

Captain J. D. Hallett of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay Castle, 16*th March*, 1837.

No. 127.—The appointment of the late Lieutenant Walton to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of His Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royals, during its separation from the Head Quarters of the Corps, from 10th December last, to 20th January following, when on its march from Bombay to Belgaum, is confirmed.

No. 128.—The furlough to Europe granted to Lieutenant R. Fullerton of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 5th January last, is cancelled at that Officers own request.

No. 129.—Gunner Thomas Hamilton of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, is permitted to purchase his discharge from the Army, under the provisions of the General Order No. 6, of the 7th January last.

No. 130.—The following promotions are made:

Native Infantry.

Senior Major D. Capon to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Barclay retired.—Date of Rank, 25th January 1836

2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain D. Forbes to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. K. Gloag to be Captain, and Ensign R. H. Young to be Lieutenant, in succession to Capon promoted.—Do.do.

Regiment of Artillery.

2nd Lieutenant R. Creed to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Berthon retired.—28th February 1837.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the date specified opposite his name.

	Regiment	Rank in the Army.
2nd Lieutenant J. Pottinger, Artilery.....	22nd Feby. 1837	9th Jany. 1831.

No. 131.—Lieutenant R. J. Shaw, of the Right Wing European Regiment, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 24th February 1837.

No. 132.—The following appointment is made.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. T. Whitlie to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the Horse Brigade, vice Woosnam proceeded to Europe.

No. 133.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed;

2nd Lieutenant E. Welland, to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, from the 13th ultimo.

Lieutenant C. Lodge of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Willoughby on sick certificate to the Mahableshwur Hills.

Lieutenant P. C. N. Amiel of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Stather on leave to the Neelgherries.

Lieutenant G. Wilson, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant A. Goldie on sick certificate to the Sea Coast.

No. 134.—Assistant Surgeon P. Gray, now in medical charge of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Store keeper at Ahmedabad, during the remaining portion of the absence of Assistant Surgeon Cunningham on sick certificate at the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 135.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to Brevet Colonel G. A. Litchfield, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, under date the 8th March 1836, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No 136.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to Surgeon J. Walker, Medical Store keeper at the Presidency, under date the 25th January 1836, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of three months on the same account.

No. 137.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules regarding the appointment of Medical Officers to the Indian Navy branch of the service, in modification of those established by General Order dated the 18th May last, No. 235.

1st. All Assistant Surgeons who have served not less than one, nor more than four years, should be eligible for duty in the Indian Navy.

Second. Such Assistant Surgeons shall be called on to serve in the Indian Navy, according to their standing, commencing with the Juniors.

Third. The period of the service in the Navy is not to exceed two years, unless at the desire of the party, but an Assistant Surgeon completing four years service while attached to the Indian Navy, should be relieved as soon after as possible, provided he wishes it, and shall have served one year on board a Cruizer.

2nd. In the event of the number of Assistant Surgeons of from one to four years service being insufficient to admit of the strict application of the above Regulations, the following deviations, in the order in which they are mentioned, should be allowed, it being understood that recourse shall on no account be had to them, except when the exigencies of the service may render it necessary.

First. Assistant Surgeons who may be on duty in the Indian Navy, at the expiration of four years service, shall be continued in that duty until the period of service on board Ship shall have amounted to two years.

Second. Assistant Surgeons of six months service, shall be eligible for duty in the Indian Navy, commencing with those who have most nearly completed a service of one year.

Third. Assistant Surgeons of more than four years Service may be called upon in the order of their standing, commencing with the juniors, but to such Officers should be granted the option of resuming any permanent appointment which they may have held at the time of being required to serve in the Indian Navy.

3rd. The operation of the new rules is to extend to all Medical Officers now serving, or warned for duty in the Indian Navy, that, is, if any of those Officers would not have been called on, had these rules been previously in operation, they will be relieved as soon as opportunity may offer, provided they desire it while those who would have been called on under these rules, will have the benefit of their clause of the 1st paragraph, in the same way with others who may be appointed hereafter.

N. 138.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that all persons who may be desirous to pitch Tents, or to erect temporary Bungalows at the Convalescent Station at Mahabuleshwur, are required to apply for permission to the Superintendent of the Station, and to attend to his directions in respect to the site they may be allowed to occupy.

Bombay Castle, 17*th March* 1837.

No. 139.—Deputy Assistant Commissary John Bellew of the Ordnance Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 18*th March* 1837.

No. 140.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased by a resolution passed in the Judicial Department under date the 15th instant, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Arding, in medical charge of the four Camps of Convicts. and their Guards, employed at Salsette and Trombay.

No. 141.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Gouncil, has been pleased by a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 16th instant, to confirm a temporary arrangement by which Assistant Surgeon Hockin of the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry, was appointed to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at Sholapore, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Leggett.

Bombay Castle, 20*th March* 1837.

No. 142.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased by a resolution passed in the Political Department, under date the 16th instant, to appoint Captain G. Boyd, of the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to conduct the Survey of the Province of Kattiwar, in the place of Captain Benbow, who resigns that duty from ill health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16*th March*, 1837.

No. 21.—Mr. Midshipman R. McKenzie is allowed leave of absence for two months, to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate.

No. 22.—Commander Greer, of the Indian Navy, Invalid Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 23.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Mr. Midshipman Cruttenden, to the charge of the Schooner Shannon, proceeding to the Coast for Treasure and Stores, from the 16th of February.

BY THE COMMODORE IN PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. A. H. Gardiner to perform the duties of Acting Lieutenant on board the Elphinstone, in consequence of Lieutenant Boulderson's transfer to the Hugh Lindsay, in the room of Lieutenant Poole, from 25th November 1836.

BY THE SENIOR INDIAN NAVAL OFFICER AT SURAT.

Mr. McKenzie, Midshipman of the Taptee Guard Vessel, to reside on Shore on medical certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d March, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the leave granted on the 15th ultimo, to Mr. Graham, Assistant to the Post Master General and Superintendent of the Government Press, to the 20th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1837.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, third assistant to the collector of Kaira, has been placed temporarily under the acting sub collector of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 21st March, 1837.

Mr. E. H. Briggs, second assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed on deputation, into the Borsud, and Napar purgunnahs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.—*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22d March 1837.

Colonel P. Lodwick, resident at Sattara, resumed charge of his duties on the 29th of January last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Castle 22nd March 1837.

Lieutenant W. J. Morris, adjutant of the Bheel corps in Candeish, is allowed an extension of leave of absence from the 28th ultimo to the 10th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a special General meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on Thursday, the 23rd instant, the following resolutions were severally proposed and passed.

1st Resolved.—That a Petition to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council be prepared, setting forth the impediments, to the commerce of Bombay from the vexatious and oppressive Transit and Town duties now levied, and urging the policy and expediency of immediately abolishing them at this Presidency on the same terms as has already been done in Bengal and Agra.

2nd Resolved.—That as the trade throughout the interior of this presidency is entirely dependant on roads, the abolition of the Transit and Town duties on this side of India is not likely to produce all the benefits which ought to result from such a measure, owing to the want of roads in many places where they are required and the wretched and unserviceable condition of those which now exist.

That although the Bombay Government has shewn the great interest it takes in improving the internal communication of the presidency by introducing a department for this particular duty, yet the limit placed on the amount, this Government can sanction forms an insurmountable obstacle to the introduction of any extensive measures for the public advantage and the references it is perpetually called upon to make to the Supreme Government retard improvment and prevent the developement of the resources of the country so rapidly as would otherwise be the case.

3rd Resolved.—Therefore that the Supreme Government be petitioned to set aside annually an adequate sum from the revenues for improving the internal communication throughout this presidency.

4th Resolved.—That the managing Committee of the Chamber be authorised to frame the petition, and when prepared to submit the same for the approval and signature of the members and that an advertisement be published in the newspapers soliciting the support and signatures of all who feel interested on the subject.

5th Resolved—That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Bombay newspapers.

Wm. McCALLUM.
Officiating Secretary.

Bombay 23rd March, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Accident having thrown in my way your paper of the 15th December last, containing an account of the state of affairs in this country, up to the 15th October in which the false position the British Officers found themselves placed in, last year in the Shah's camp, is attributed to the intrigues of the Russians, I beg to trouble you with an account of what took place on Sir H. Bethune's joining his Majesty; when I think, the King and his Ministers anxiety to relieve themselves from the embarrassment arising out of the Major General's presence, may be accounted for, without attributing it to Russian interference; in fact I am convinced that the *Russians* had no more to do with our removal, than the *Chinese*.

Toward the end of July last, Sir H. B. joined the Shah's camp bringing with him a letter from the King of England to His Persian Majesty; Sir Henry was received with civility and after a delay of a few days a firman was issued appointing him a Commander of ten thousand. This firman stated that he was empowered to instruct the Persian Army in the *art of War*, and to lead any body of them *entrusted* to him by the state, against the enemy; the General's experience of Persian state papers should have taught him that such a firman was valueless, however urged on, in my opinion, by those about him, he determined to try the extent of his authority, an order was accordingly issued to the Troops in Camp—when the Bubble bursting; the *Persian Colonels refused to obey*, application was made to the Shah and his ministers, but, no attempt was made by either to uphold the General's Command.

The Persian Officers seldom waited on him, and on one occasion of his offering some suggestion to a Persian Officer respecting his Regiment then under arms, he positively refused to attend to it—an attempt was also made to get up a Guard mounting Parade, the Shah and the General were present but as no one seemed to know how it was to be done, the thing failed, to the infinite amusement of Russians and Persians, and guard mounting was given up.

Matters could not long remain in this state, so to settle the dispute between the Persian Officers and the General as well as to get rid of his importunities respecting his position; the question relative to Herat was put, which being answered in the negative, the detachment was dismissed, in a manner by no means *gratifying to the Officers*—the dismissal was accompanied by a Shawl each to the subordinates, and something more substantial to the General; like Persians of Rank who fall under the Kings' displeasure, and get *Veliked* have their aching Feet cured, and their Faces whitened by a *Khelaut*.

I say, that the question respecting Herat was put to get rid of the embarrassment arising out of the refusal of the Persian Officers to obey the General, for at the time the King left Teheran there was not a Persian minister who did not fully understand, that the English could not accompany the Army to Herat, and the King himself was aware that their services had been refused on another occasion, when an attack on that City was contemplated.

With all this the Russians had nothing to do, the whole affair rested on the feeling of the Persian officers towards Bethune, they would not consent to be commanded by him, and the Shah could not, or would not enforce their obedience; this was foreseen by many of the British, probably by all but the Major General himself; no blame can however attach to him, for in my opinion the same want of success would have attended any other officer who had made a similar attempt.

I have not time at present to enter upon the Political questions touched on by your Correspondent, I may however notice that Mr. Ellis never threatened the Persians, the writer in your paper was employed in a distant province, and if he has been informed by Persians that the Ambassador used threats to deter the Persians from attempting to march to Herat, he has been deceived by them, while the *Wisdom* of treating in a public print of the practicability of raising up Rebellion in Persia, may be questioned, particularly when it may fall into the hands of *those* intriguing Russians (may their Fathers be burnt) and that the letter bears marks on the face of it, of having been written by an *English Officer lent to the Shah* to protect his Majesty's Throne; but this is the consequence of young men, however clever, fancying themselves *Politicians*.

One word more and I have done; the advantage to be expected to our general Interests, and the Political views of our Government from Bethune's appointment, and Pasmores recal is also alluded to, men may differ on this point and after all it is mere matter of opinion—One thing however is certain, *that many months have now elapsed without any benefit having resulted from it*, nor does it appear to me that any change can, or will take place, without a great alteration in the Persian Character, and in their feelings towards the English, or a great expenditure of English money, but under any circumstances, if, the introduction of discipline, and the improvement of that of the Persian Army be considered any part of the object, for which our detachment is here, it must be admitted, that the recent change has in no way encreased our efficiency.

I am &c.
FACT.

Persia, Jan. 12 1836.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—25TH MARCH, 1837.

		MOR.	EVE
Saturday		0 29	0 44
Sunday		0 59	1 15
Monday		1 32	1 49
Tuesday		2 6	2 24
Wednesday		2 45	3 9
Thursday	☾	3 35	4 3
Friday		4 35	5 18

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Coote	Supt. Indian Navy	25th instant	Maculla	
Kingston	Messrs. Forbes & Co.	1st to 5th April	London	St. Helena.
Barbara	Do. Ritche Steward & Co.	5th Do.	Liverpool.	
Adams	Do. Gisborne Menzies & Co.	End of March.	Ditto	
Severn	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee	Early in next month	London	
Duncan	Do. Remington & Co.	Middle of April	Liverpool.	St. Helana

EXCHANGE.

	PUR.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	123	122
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	105	105
Second five per cent Loan	106 @	108½
Third five per cent Loan	109½	108
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	105	104½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	99½	98½
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 | 1	2 | 1
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222	225
Sovereigns each	10 5	10 4

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Jacob, 19th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. Combe, 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Capt. G. D. Hallett, staff, from Ahmednuggur.
Asst. Surg. William Sullivan, from Persian Gulph.
Lieut. Chas. Compton, Madras Army, from Singapore.
Brigadier G. B. Brooks, from Deesa.
Lieut. A. S. Hawkins 8th Rt. N. I. from Persian Gulph.
Col. Pasmore, from Persia.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Corsellis, staff to Poonah.
Lieut. Ayrton, artillery, to Nagotna.
Lieut. Wingate, Engineers, to Deccan.
Asst. Surg. T. B. Hart, Bengal service, to Europe.
Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th Rt. N. I. do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Ellichpoor, on the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. Apothecary T. Pylus, Nizam's Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At the same place, on the morning of the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. T. Pylus, Apothecary Nizam's Service, aged 19 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.—Ship Charles Grant, W. Pitcairn, Master, from China, 24th Jan. 1837 Singapore, 9th Feb. 1837.

Passengers.—Lieut Compton, M. Army, J. Pitcairn, esq. A. Hogue, esq. Nowrojee Cursetjee, Furdoonjee Hormasjee, Dadabhoy Hocmasjee, Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Dorabjee Nusservanjee, Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Pestonjee Ruttonjee, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dorabjee Framjee, 2 Arabs. 1 Borah, 1 Chinaman.

" Do.—The East India Company's Sloop of War, Amherst, J. Sawyers, Esq. Commander, from Bassadore, 5th instant.

Passengers.—Col. Pasmore, Lieut. Hawkins, I. N. Lieut. Poole, I. N.

DEPARTURES.

March 18th.—Schooner Arias, Roman Rodriques, Master, to Mauritius.

" 21st.—Portuguese Barque Volunteer, E. P. De Silva, Master, to Singapoor.

Passengers.—Rev. Mr. Galarton, Armanian, and his Native servant.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 25th MARCH, 1837.

We have been favoured with numbers of *Galignani's Messengers* from the 1st to the 6th December, which arrived by the *Amherst* from the Persian Gulph on Wednesday last: it was our intention to have published an Extra Courier, but the great day of the Hooly, and Good Friday ensuing on it, so dispersed our Hindoo and Portuguese Staff, that we were compelled to let it stand over, and the recal and detention of some few was at the risk of a mutiny.

We exerted ourselves however so as to get a sufficient number of copies of the paper struck off, in time to forward them, by yesterday's Post, to our subscribers at outstations.

The principal items of intelligence by these papers are,—The death of Charles the Tenth, in the end of November, at Goritz, near Prague, which seems to have created no stir or sensation at Paris or elsewhere, beyond a question of Court Mourning.

The return of Sir Robert Peel for Glasgow, as to the circumstances of which we have no clue, other than that it must have been on the death or retirement of Mr. Oswald, as Lord William Bentinck, the other member, is mentioned as about to proceed thither to meet his constituents.

The failure of the London mercantile house of Douglas, Anderson and Co.: and heavy failures among the linen manufacturers and flax-spinners of Dundee.

The Cotton market was depressed.

The depression of the American Money Market appears to have been stayed. As to our own Monied affairs numerous applications, for assistance by loan and discount, had been made to the Bank of England, and had been liberally met. The English Funds had generally declined at the last quotation. An article, from the *Courier*, on Joint Stock Banks, is deserving of attention.

Parliament was to meet for the despatch of business on the 31st January: but we have seen no intimation of any precise measures to be proposed. It appears to be the intention of Ministers to leave the thrice rejected Irish Tithe Measure to work its own way.

A most violent storm raged throughout England, and on both sides of the Channel, on the 29th of November. The papers are filled with accounts of the effects of the hurricane. The Ball and Cross of St. Paul's were observed to rock, which will no doubt have been construed by Lord Kenyon, as ominous of Roman Catholic ascendancy. The returns to Lloyd's were not so unfavourable as might have been expected. The damage however, throughout England, appears to have been very considerable. On the French side, Calais Pier was demolished.

Bilboa was likely to fall to the Carlists, unless relieved by the British Legion, which was in bad plight.

Great confusion at Lisbon, but it does not appear where exactly Don Miguel was. King Otho of Greece married to a Princess of Oldenburgh.

At the time we inserted in our last number an authorised contradiction of a libellous and slanderous statement, in reference to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, which had appeared in the columns of the *Gazette* of the 18th inst. on the authority of a Mr. Murphy, and which had been commented on by the *Gazette*, in unsparing terms of censure, as perfectly authentic, we refrained from any note or comment of our own, in the expectation that a sense of common fairness, would have induced our Cotemporary, in his ensuing number, to make the *amende*, which his more than mere indiscretion or carelessness had so justly called for. We thought and think that this was due to the Public, which is not interested in any ill-will or grudge, existing on the part of the *Gazette* towards the Commander in Chief. To our surprise however, we observed among the leading Articles of the *Gazette* of the 22nd, a simple insertion of the contradiction from the *Courier*, and, notwithstanding this, a long letter signed 'Scaevola' based of course on the previous statement in the *Gazette*, and commenting strongly, and justly, if the facts had been borne out, on the *gravamen* of the whole affair, namely, the paltry incarceration of Mr. Murphy, for paltry it would have been, under the circumstances of the case, if truly stated. To this letter there is appended this note " *The statement on this head is denied by the Commander in Chief through the Courier of the 21st inst.* Ed" Then why insert that portion of the letter, or any portion of it, until the writer of it had been made aware of that fact, as to which he remarks " *Upon the second point, which we have premised as necessary for a just consideration of this subject.*"

The *Gazette* must have been perfectly conscious of the venom of the imputation in question, for its words are, in reference to it, namely, the alleged confinement of Mr. Murphy, under the orders of the Commander in Chief, as follows." *This is the part of the story we like the least of the whole, but it requires little comment: Mr Murphy has given his story, and the public at large can judge for themselves.*"

On this subject we beg beg leave to draw the attention of our readers to an extract which will be found among our Miscellanea: it conveys the just sentiments of an able American Writer, in reference to the pestilent press of his own Country, but they are of general application, and we have not here the plea of party. For ourselves we dismiss the subject, with the expression of a brief, though deliberate opinion, that the course taken by the *Gazette*, in this instance, is disgraceful to the character, and injurious to the influence, of the Indian Press.

We have been requested to state that besides the Resolutions of that Chamber of commerce at their meeting on Thursday published in this day's papers, we a letter was read and adopted, to the Chief Secretary of Government against retaining in this Presidency *any* of the Town and Transit duties now collected, while *all* have been abolished in Bengal, an Agra: and contending that one half the Amount derived from the Town and Trensit duties, in the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, having been relinquished to them, an equal share should in common justice be given up of the Amount now derived, from the same sources at this Presidency, and that therefore no substitute duties should be imposed in the Bombay Presidency, for the purpose of raising more than one half the Amount of the direct Revenue now derived from the Town and Transit duties.

We must defer any further remarks on this subject from press of other matter.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.—FEB. 2.

BARQUE ARDASEER.

To the Editor of the Singapore Free Press.

SIR,—You will be kind enough to insert in your paper, what occasioned the return of the Barque *Ardaseer* to Singapore, on the afternoon of 31st January.

The *Ardaseer* left Singapore Roads at day-break of the 31st. bound to China; at 9 o'clock *Johore Hill* bore North, *North Point* of *Battam* South, 3 miles; ship then laying East; tacked to the northward for 30 minutes, then tacked to the eastward.

At Noon, *Bintang Saddle Hill* S. by W. ½ W. *North-east* point of *Bintang* E. ¾ S. tacked in 8½ fathoms; Ship's head after tacking was N. W. ½ W. having been on the starboard tack, standing off shore about ten minutes, when she struck on a coral rock, not laid down in any chart, and where 9 fathoms is marked. Directly she struck we hove all sails aback, by which means she fell off the rock, having been above thirty seconds on it, and perceiving some of the false keel floating alongside and the vessel not answering her helm as well as before striking, and thinking our fore-foot to be injured, (which we have found to be the case since our arrival here, by sending divers down, who have brought up a piece of wood and copper—and who state that the fore-foot and false keel are gone)—I deemed it advisable to return.

The Compasses being in such an agitated state for some time, prevented us from getting the exact situation of the Rock—but the nearest we could get were the following bearings:—*Bintang, Saddle Hill* S. by W. ½ W to ¾ W. *Bintang, North-East Point*, E. ¾ S. to E. by S. distance of ship off shore, 3 miles.

Yours most obediently,
A. McINTYRE.
Comdr. of the Ardaseer.

Ardaseer, Singapore Roads, 1st. February, 1837.

EUROPEAN INTELIGENCE.

GALIGNANIS MESSENGER.—DECEMBER 1st.
LONDON NOVEMBER 27.

The importance which some of the London papers have attached to the lucubrations of some of the Paris ones on the events at Lisbon, may be shortly reduced to its just rate by attending to the transparent motives which have actuated the latter journals. Let it be remembered that the *Paix* and the *Debats*, which have made themselves most prominent on this occasion, had committed themselves, on the first incomplete intelligence of the events at Lisbon, by the most confident announcements of the restoration of Don Pedro's charter in consequence of direct intervention on the part of the English and French squadrons. The tranquilization of the whole Peninsula by similar means—in which means the Doctrinaire journals had been all along grumbling that this country had hitherto refused its concurrence—was announced with equal confidence as the natural and logical consequence of this supposed commencement of direct intervention, her objections to which England was assumed to have at length waived. The next day, behold! the French interventionists find they have reckoned without their host. Instead of Lord Howard having initiated Lord Howard had refused direct intervention. The hostile correspondents of our Tory contemporaries were compelled to add their testimony to these plain facts—that our ambassador had been repeatedly applied to for aid—that he had as repeatedly refused it, on the ground that the Queen's safety alone could justify interference on our part. That no such interference took place till a mob was rushing upon the place; and that interference was then limited to preventing collision and bloodshed. That a mob whose object was deadly, should have then cried out "death to the English!" is a pretty testimonial truly against our proceedings. The Doctrinaire journals, however, had to cover the shame of their premature triumph. What more simple than to cry that the English, and not they, had desired interference? To be sure, their columns of the day before gave them the lie direct—but that was only a slight inconvenience. The motives of some others of the French papers are not less trasparent for adopting the hostile tone against England. That tone those papers invariably adopt when they can find a pretext for accusing us of sacrificing every thing to our commercial rapacity. They have discovered in this Lisbon transaction a new proof of the grasping, monopolising, spirit of England. To preserve our monoply of Portuguese commerce—to keep Lisbon as an English colony—such, according to those oracles, were our sole motives for interfering. It may be useless to reply to these writers that England desired and expected nothing of Portuguese commerce excepting far and due reciprocity, and had even no wish to return to the Methuen æra of mutually burthensome privilege But our English journalists—what can induce them to re-echo these French figments? We do vehemently suspect—lack of matter. The parliamentary recess must have its victims. Candour is contingent on *copy*.—(GLOBE)

We regret to learn that a difference of opinion exists between the highest personage in the realm and his responsible advisers, upon a subject of anxious interest to both services. Need we say we allude to the brevet. The King demands that it shall appear in January, considering that the brevet has been already too long witheld; the Ministers wish to defer it until the birth day of the heiress apparent, thereby forgetting what is due to the wishes not only of their Royal Master, but also of the well-deserving expectants.—(United Service Gazette.)

Expectation has been on the tiptoe since the experimental squadron left Plymouth, to know the result of the long-looked-for trials of sailing with the frigates *Inconstant* and *Pique*, the former of which was constructed by Capt. Hayes, and the latter by Capt. Symonds. Intelligence has at length been received, of which the following are the particulars, and which may be relied on.—Oct. 21: "There were two trials on this day. In the first trial the ships were closehauled, there was a 'fine steady breeze,' and the rate of sailing was nine knots. In the space of only half an hour the *Inconstant* fore-reached and weathered on the *Pique* half a mile. The ships were then ordered to make trial one point off the wind and at three p. m. the *Inconstant* had left the *Pique* two miles astern, and one to leeward.—October 23: This was the second day of the trial, and there was 'a fine steady breeze,' as on the preceding day. On this occasion the ships carried studding-sails below and aloft, and, after a trial of eight hours, the *Inconstant* was five miles ahead of the *Pique*.—October 27: Four days elapsed before another trial look place, when it seems that there was less wind than on former occasions, it being now stated that the experiment was conducted in 'moderate breezes.' The ships carried royals and studding-sails on both sides. In this trial the *Pique*, which carries less than one-fourth as much ballast as the *Inconstant*, gained upon her rival one mile in four hours." (Plymouth Journal.)

" A failure announced on Saturday was that of a commercial house of great eminence and long standing, that of Messrs. Douglas Anderson, and Co. It threw a damp on public confidence, which, from the events of the last few days, was beginning to revive. Their engagements, as regards London, are said to be far from extensive, and their liabilities altogether are understood to be much less than would be imagined from the magnitude of the concern. The immediate cause of embarrassment is believed to be the not having obtained returns for large shipments made a short time ago, through some irregularity on the part of those to whose care they had been intrusted. Their foreign connexions lie chiefly in Batavia, Singapore, and the East Indies. Various rumours of other failures were in circulation which is not unusual when one great failure occurs, but they appear to have been altogether without foundation.—(Times.)

" The old mercantile house in the vicinity of the Royal Exchange, which has been compelled to suspend its payments, has been one of high standing, and engaged extensively in the export of manufactured goods to India and China, and has also had large dealings of silk and other important articles of commerce. The extent of the liabilities of the firm is not yet publicly known with any degree of accuracy.—(Globe.)

" It has been stated this morning, that if the firm of Douglas, Anderson, and Co. had been able to hold out until to-day, they would have been able to go on without interruption, in consequence of remittances received this morning. It is clear they had not anticipated stopping at the commencement of business on Saturday, as they effected some policies of insurance early in the morning. The amount of their liabilities is variously stated from £400,000 to £440,000; but it is mentioned, that if their returns come nearly up to the market price of commodities, the assets will be nearly equal to the amount. No minor houses dependent upon them have yet been announced as being compelled to stop payment in consequence.—(True Sun.)

" The applications at the Bank for discounts and temporary loans are said to have been very large for two or three days, and more extensive indeed than it was thought prudent to comply with; but the assistance given has been on the whole of a very liberal description. In consequence of these large demands upon them, the Bank have, it seems been at last brought into the market as sellers of Exchequer-bills, and they are said to have found purchasers since Thursday to the amount of more than £300,000. This has tried the strength of that market very severely, but it has borne the pressure well, the decline in the premium not being more than 1s. The greater part of the bills disposed of did not, however, pass through the hands of the regular jobbers, so that purchasers on a large scale were allowed to obtain the turn of the market. Had not the sales been managed with considerable skill, the decline would probably have been much greater. (Times.)

" Accounts from Lisbon have been received to the 22d inst. Since the last advices no change had taken place; the want of money was strongly felt by the ministry. Any new tax on the people it would be impossible to hazard,

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and what the ultimatum from present prospects will turn out appears matter difficult of conjecture amongst all classes. The election for electors had commenced, but the time had not allowed a correct judgment to be formed as to how far the Ultra Liberals would succeed as the representatives. Gomez with his band was still on the frontiers, and Miguel's arrival on the coast continued by many to be anticipated. The same British and French ships continued in the Tagus.—(Courier.)

"It is currently reported, and we believe on good foundation, that her Majesty is about to reside for some months in the neighbourhood of Southampton. Bad health is assigned as a reason.—(Hampshire Independ.)

"We trust there is no foundation for a report that Lady Wharncliffe is to be appointed the Lady of the Bedchamber in the place of the late Lady Howe. We are well aware that her Majesty disclaims all participation in political affairs; but as the Household appointments are considered to have a political complexion, the appointment of Lady Wharncliffe, the wife of a late Tory Minister, must be regarded as an unequivocal demonstration on the part of her Majesty of her political predilections.—(Observer.)

"We have been rather amused by the statement in a respectable Sunday Contemporary, that Lady Wharncliffe was to be appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. We see no great harm in this addition to the other incurables on her Majesty's establishment; and, if there is, we have consolation in the reflection that it proves the utter disbelief of the Tory brawlers, and we know none so loud as the Baron of Wharncliff, in the prospects of their return to power, with which they have been endeavouring to stultify their pot-companions at the late Conservative dinners throughout the country. Poor Baron! the last of Court-country Gentlemen, to be driven to his last extremity—to accept such crumbs from the Court Scullery, under a Whig Administration, in despair of his restoration to the Privy Seal under a Tory one! We can scarcely credit the story—it would be "too bad." And after all, as our Contemporary says, there may be some inconvenience in having wives of former Cabinet Ministers, and of former Cabinet Ministers who still dream of supplanting the Government, in too many bed-chambers at Court. It is said that the friends of Lord de Roos press his pretensions for the next vacancy of Lord of the Bed-chamber. Truly, these Tory Lords and Ladies have a wonderful itching for the crib and manger; and to "turn an *honest* penny" at the expense of the public.—(Chronicle.)

"It has been rumoured for some days in Dublin that the Irish government will not propose any bill respecting the settlement of the tithe question. Three measures have been successively thrown out by the House of Lords at the instance of the clergy; they will now be left to fight their own battle with the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian people of Ireland, and the issue is not very doubtful.—*(Chronicle.)*

Letters received from Goritz, says the *Journal du Commerce*, state that all parties there uniformly designate the Duke and Duchess d'Angouleme as King and Queen, and the Duke de Bordeaux and Mademoiselle de Berri as the young Prince and Princess. The *Presse*, referring to the same subject, states also, on the authority of letters from Goritz, that it was under the name of the Count de Marnes that the Duke A'Angoulême notified the death of his father to the different Courts, and that the notification made to the Court of France, was addressed, not to Louis Philip, King of the French, but to his Royal Highness the Duke d'Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—DECEMBEE, 2.

LONDON,—Nov. 29.

Major-General Sir W. Cotton, appointed second in command of the Bengal Army, has given the Staff appointment to his son, capt. W, Cotton, of the 44th. Major-Gen. J. Watson, of the Bengal Army, whom Sir Willoughby replaces, is ordered home.—(Herald.)

Colonel Sir T. Downman, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed commanding officer of the Dublin district, in the place of Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Blakeney.—(Dublin Post.)

Measures are being taken to invite Sir R. Peel to a public dinner in Edinburgh.—(Post.)

A gathering of the electors of the Northern Division of Devonshire, took place at Southmolton, on Wednesday, pursuant to a notice issued by the Rev. P. Thomas, at which Lord Ebrington and a number of gentlemen attended. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever witnessed, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was attended by most of the influential electors of the division. The meeting was called for the George Inn, but from the numbers who attended, it was found necessary to adjourn to the large room over the Market-house. After the meeting a public dinner took place at which not less than 200 persons sat down, and several liberal and constitutional speeches were delivered. Lord Ebrington spoke as follows relative to a motion which had got abroad that Ministers contemplate a dissolution. On this subject our readers will naturally pay much deference to what falls from so influential a Member of Parliament as Lord Ebrington:—"I am persuaded (said he) the present Government, possessing as they do, as they have at least hitherto done, the majority in the House of Commons, have *no intention of having recourse to a dissolution.* (Hear, hear.) The report, therefore, of the probability of a vacancy, which has been so industriously circulated by the Tory canvassers (hear, hear), can only have been founded upon an expectation on their part that in the coming session of Parliament they might be enabled to displace the present Government (hear, hear), and establish a Tory Administration in their place; in which case the dissolution of Parliament would be the probable and inevitable consequence. Gentlemen, I understand that these Tory canvassers, in the intoxication of their joy at the success they pretend to have met with in their canvass for the north division, have expressed their regret that they are not provided with another candidate equally good (hear, hear, and laughter), as in that case they would be able to supplant both my Hon. Friend and myself in the representation of this division. Cheers."—The subject of Peerage Reform was introduced at the dinner by Lord Ebrington. After noticing the conduct of the House of Lords, in opposing themselves to all wise and beneficial measures of Reform, his Lordship observed: "It has been strongly urged by some of those for whom we respect, that the only remedy for this state of things the only means by which the march of good government and liberty can be advanced—is a radical reform of the Upper House." His Lordship was here interrupted by *protracted and enthusiastic cheering.* This alone affords ample ... not to be mistake of the intensity of the feeling ... strictly in the towns, but in the agricultural districts, ... Reform is essential to good government. Lord ... proceeded to ridicule the idea "that the existing ... of the House of Lords, in all its particulars, is ... those fundamental bulwarks of the Constitution ... and immutable," and he instanced in proof of the ..., the changes made on the Unions with Scotland ... land.—The Hon. Newton Fellowes the Rev. P. ..., Col. Pell, and other gentlemen, afterwards ad... the company, which separated at a late hour.—...cle)

The very severe storm, which prevented us from receiving intelligence from the Continent yesterday, has continued the same embargo, by its effects, to-day. We have no arrivals from abroad. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the force of the hurricane is the case of a British man-of-war losing her masts while riding at anchor at Spithead. Such a circumstance is almost unexampled in our modern naval annals; and if any instance of it exist, it will probably be found only in the records of the hurricanes of the West Indies.—(Courier.)

"By the arrival of the packet-ship *Pennsylvania* at Liverpool, from New York, papers have been received to the 10th inst. The money-market had become more easy, and those Stocks which had most fallen had advanced very rapidly. Delaware and Hudson Stocks rose 17 per cent. during the week, and the United States Bank shares advanced from 109 to 114¼. The course of exchange at New York on London was 108¼. per cent,, and the par of exchange between England and America being 106 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange was 1,07 per cent. against England. New York had not experienced any failure; but several very heavy ones had taken place at Boston. Intelligence had reached New York that the American deputation sent, in the month of October, to negociate with the Seminoles for peace had completely failed. The deputation, say the accounts, saw the chief of these warlike Indians reposing in his hammock, "within the Withlacoochie swamp, surrounded on all sides by deep morasses, ponds, and an almost impenetrable brush-wood, (a sweet place for a prince,) with about 3,000 of people—men, women, and children.,' On the proposal being made to him to lay down his arms, the chief firmly replied, "Never! the land is ours, and we will die on it!"—The approaching election of course continues the leading topic of interest with the journalists. The *American* (a strong anti-Jackson paper) contains the following:—The oldest person living never witnessed such a change in public opinion as has been wrought in the last three months against Mr. Van Buren and his prospects for the Presidency. At the last presidential election, the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois Mississipi, Kentucky, and South Carolina, gave, in the aggregate, a majority for the Jackson electoral tickets of 140, 00 votes. And in the same states now, as indicated by the unerring tests at the late elections, the majority against the strongest and most popular candidates, known to be favourable to the election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency, is more than 80 0 0, thus effecting a change as between Jackson and Van Buren of 227,000! This unlooked for and unprecedented change in public sentiment is attributed partly to M. Van Buren's opposition to the distribution of the surplus revenue among the different States and partly to his interference in the business affairs and currency of the country." The *Philadelphia Sentinel* says, "Mr. Paynter, the regularly nominated Van Buren candidate for the Congress in the place of Dr. Sutherland, is such a confounded booby as to spell cabbage in this fashion—*kab bitch l*"—*(Courier.)*

"*The Government of Portugal is about to* issue a decree for the total abolition of the slave trade. This infamous traffic has been openly carried on by vessels sailing under the Portuguese flag, and, it is well known, with the secret concurrence of the authorities.—(Chronicle.)

"Lord W. Bentinck on Saturday passed through Glasgow, on his way to the seat of Lord Belhaven, Lanarkshire. It is his Lordship's intention to return to Glasgow Tuesday, to meet his constituents, and likewise to receive the freedom of the city, unanimously voted to his Lordship at last meeting of the Magistrates and Council.—Glasgow Post.)

"An advertisement has just issued directing that all Navy Bills, not due or not presented before the 30th inst., shall be paid after that day at the office of his Majesty's Paymaster-general at Whitehall. This is the first notification to the public that the long-contemplated improvement, which has been organised by Sir H. Parnell, of consolidating the Pay-Offices of the army and navy into one, is completed, and his henceforth to be acted on. We beleive that this arrangement will greatly simplify the conduct of that branch of public business, and be a means of checking errors and preventing frauds.—(Courier.)

"A committe of twelve noblemen and gentlemen, in whose practical experience and high sense of honour in sporting affairs the world will place implicit confidence, have been appointed to investigate the charges advanced against a Noble Lord.—(Post.)

The *Berlin State Gazette* announces officially that the Court of Prussia would go into mourning for the death of Charles X. for three weeks from the 27th ult.

The *France* gives the following particulars of an event which occurred immediately after the death of Charles X.:—"The Duchess d'Angouleme lost no time in writing to the Duchess de Berry, to acquaint her with the melancholy event, and to inform her that the Duke d'Angoulême, as head of the family, would retain the guardianship of the young Prince and Princess, and who were styled in the letter "our dear children." This communication was forwarded by an express to the Duchess de Berry, who replied to it in a long letter worthy of her high rank and the solemn occasion and expressive of her resignation to the will of Providence, but at the same time, of her regret that she had not witnessed the last moments of the dying King, and received his last blessing. The letter terminated with a hope that the ties which connected the Princess with the august family of Charles X., might be cemented more strongly than ever.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER. 3.

LONDON.—DECEMBER 30.

We learn that so strong is the feeling generated against the very name of England, that the Queen of Portugal, whom Lord Palmerston's preposterous intermeddling was intended to serve, is actually compelled to dispense with the services of her English coachman, lest that unoffending menial should be made by the mob to pay the bloody forfeit of our Foreign Secretary's political blunder or crime. It appears that the servant in question had been many years in the employment of Don Pedro in the [illegible]: that he had afterwards adhered to his Imperial Majesty through all vicissitudes up to the restoration of the reigning Queen, and, consequently, it is to be presumed that he would be the last person on whom even the Lisbon rabble would inflict individual injury, were it not that the very name of England han been made execrable in the dominions of our most ancient ally. Proceeding from this individual instance—a most singular one—of a reigning Queen incapable of availing herself of menial services, because the person in Her Majesty's employ happens to belong to the country which has produced our Foreign Secretary, what does the general state of the capital of the Portuguese dominions present to an impartial observer? The very aspect which we predicted on first hearing of Lord Palmerston's wretched project for the restoration of Don Pedro's charter. We then stated that there was not only base insincerity in the pretence that the British residents in Lisbon required the protection of a British fleet, but that, further, there was probable—nay, almost inevitable—danger to the future interests and personal safety of such British residents in the non-intervention of the Whig-Radical Secretary for Foreign Affairs. We now learn, that had the Marines fired a single shot, vengeance would have been taken, not upon them—no, thank Heaven; not even Lord Palmerston has yet succeeded in destroying the national character of our troops—vengeance would have been taken on the very persons whom this false and frivolous Minister pretended he wished to protect: the British subjects in Lisbon would have been massacred, and all their property plundered. And our correspondent goes on to say, that this plunder would not have been resorted to by even the excited and justly indignant populace of Lisbon for the purpose of personal advantage, but for that of providing for the support of the widow and orphans of such of their countrymen as might fall by the arms of those so long known as the "faithful allies" of Portugal. Such, Enghishmen, is the situation to which Lord Palmerston has brought, not only the character, the commercial interests, but the very personal safety of your countrymen in the Portuguese capital! If we did not indulge a sanguine, nay certain expectation, that the national disgust at the continual disgraces of the present Government must rid us of them as a body, we should feel called upon to demand even of them, mean, selfish, and revolutionary as they are, the immediate expulsion of the person whose presumptuous foppery is absolutely destroying the European influence of Great Britain. But, as events are thickening in all quarters towards one manifest result, it is better that we and the country should demand the dismissal of the incapables in a body—a consummation which, without any stretch of prophetic vision, may now be predicted. A most melancholy circumstance of a private nature has resulted from this disgraceful prostitution of our influence in Portugal. The Duke of Terceira is represented as having lost his reason from anxiety and distress of mind at the issue of the late struggle. It is yet fresh in the recollection of our readers, that another devoted Minister of the Queen was murdered by the populace in consequence of Lord Palmerston's plot; and, having said this, we take leave for the present of a subject in all respects so disastrous and humiliating. Yet we must add one word more. It is, that in Portugal, or elsewhere, the natural and avowed enemies of Lord Palmerston are the sole approvers of his policy. No men can rejoice more sincerely, or with more cause, at the duration of the silly Secretary's reign in Downing-street, than the Miguelites, against whom all the resources of his inventive genius have been most unremittingly employed. If we turn to Spain, we find Lord Palmeston proceeding in an equally wise, consistent, and vigorous career as that so signally rewarded by the state of affairs in Portugal. Bilboa about to be strictly blockaded; the ill-clothed, ill-fed, and unpaid Legion reminding one forcibly of the farcical description of a "rusty conductor waiting for a flash of lightning;" officers in the service of his British Majesty smuggled from Chatham with about as much chance of rendering effectual assistance as had the future candidate for Marylebone, Lord Nugent, when Mr. Canning caught him in the fact of conveying the "succour of his person to Spain!" the Exchequer bankrupt at Madrid; the Ministry powerless, and the Queen in despair;—there we have a rapid and faithful summary *of Lord Palmerston's non-intervention in that quarter. To* make the picture perfect, let our readers suppose the rumoured project of uniting one of the daughters of Louis Philip to Don Carlos to be well founded, and we think the force of even Palmerston could no further go in the way of self-defeat—a *talent which his Lordship possesses in a* degree never before heard of.—*Times.*

Letters lately received from India express apprehension *that the liberal politics of the* present Government of India will not produce all the good expected from them. The advancement of the natives to situations of trust they think fraught with danger, and maintain that to, set things right, the iron rule formerly preferred must be resumed.—*Chronicle.*

"The Paris Government papers have a contest with our contemporary the *Chronicle*, as to the conduct of the French fleet in Lisbon. They deny, almost with indignation, that Admiral Hugon was desired to co-operate with Admiral Gage; yet, according to their own statement of the objects contemplated by sending the French fleet to Lisbon it was impossible that the two should not co-operate, for both seem to have been directed to accomplish the very same ends. The words used by the *Debats* correspond almost precisely with the words we used a few days ago in reference to the objects contemplated by having our ships in Lisbon. "The French fleet," says the *Debats*," was in the Tagus neither to make nor to provoke a reaction. It was there because an attempt at reaction was probable and because the issue of this attempt being doubtful the struggle might compromise the French and might throw the Queen Donna Maria into great dangers." It may at the same time be true that the French Admiral was not to co-operate by landing troops; which England would not, perhaps, have desired, as the only object contemplated by disembarking the marines was to afford personal protection to the Queen; the honour of doing which we should scarcely have liked to share with the French, lest the Queen might by mistake, have taken refuge on board the *Ville de Marseille* instead of the *Malabar.*—(Courier.)

"It is understood that of the grants of 100,000 stand of arms made by the British Government for the service of the Queen of Spain nearly 50,000 have been forwarded, and that the remainder are now in the course of shipment. —(Courier.)

"A German officer writes from the camp of Don Carlos in the full assurance of success in the attack upon Bilboa. His letter says—"I have now been eighteen months with the Carlists, and have no hesitation in saying that *never was their success* more certain than at the present moment."—(Herald.)

"Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Madrid, dated Nov. 21:—"The Spanish bondholders in England and France had better be on their guard against the improper issue of 'Treasury order warrants, supposed to be in payment of the dividends due the 1st of Nov., because I fear that it has been ascertained here to be Mendizabal's intention to issue as large an amount as his private agents in London, Liverpool, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and Brussels, can find purchasers for, no matter whether it be at 20, 30, 40, 50. 60, or 70 per cent. loss, so long as he thereby raises money on the credulity of the foreign creditors of Spain, The committee of the Stock Exchange should direct that none of these warrants should be saleable in London, but such as had the number of each dividend warrant and bond, f r which it was given on the back, besides having been subsequently registered in a book which should be opened for the purpose."—(Post)

"We can state, upon authority, that it is not intended that Parliament should meet earlier than the 31st of January.—(Courier.)

"We see that the Tories are already getting alarmed by the stormy weather The *Standard* remembers how long its friends were snowed up in the country last session, and is determined this year to guard against such a calamity We learn from an article, which appeared in that journal last night and which states that the "session generally takes its bias from the first fortnight," how it was that the prediction of the Tories as to Sir Robert Peel's return to office last session were so continually falsified. They alone—being the beloved of Heaven, and therefore, on the old adage, chastised—were confined in the country by the snow; and in the ten days during which unable to reach town, the Whigs secured their sessional majority in the House of Commons. The theory of the *Standard* serves as well as any other to excuse the failure; and it enables our learned and watchful contemporary who is ever in the field to take measures to avoid a defeat next session. It is determined to leave the party without an excuse, and itself without a similar back-door of escape. It sets before the Conservative Members a graphic picture of the incumbrances by which their wealth and dignity prevent them from doing their duty and the danger they run from the light troops of their opponents. Our readers will not fail to discern in it that distrust of rich men which is a standing principle in our contemporary's writings, and which continually makes him represent them as dangerous and unfit to be trusted, Poor Conservatives! they must keep their horses bridled and saddled; their coachmen must be always on the box; their things must be packed up and they must never be otherwise than ready to hasten up to London. Instantly they must quit Florence, Rome, Paris and every part of the Continent, where the roads are bad and the mails not remarkable for celerity and hasten to within one day's journey of London. To remain on the Continent would be especially dangerous; for who can answer for the length of a sea-voyage? Where railroads are laid down they may extend their distance from the metropolis; but where the roads are bad they must make a nearer approach to the seat of warfare. They have not yet eaten and toasted themselves into a certainty of victory; and at least the defeated and despised "*succinct* rabble" keep alive all their apprehensions, and demand all their vigilance. The *Standard* is yet afraid though Glasgow has elected Sir Robert and Sir George Clerk has dined at Dalkeith amongst the Duke of Buccleuch's tenants. Our earnest contemporary raves at such a rate that we are almost afraid he is akin to the swine, who are said to go mad when the wind blows hard.—(Courier.)

"The commercial accounts received from Manchester this morning are decidely more favourable than was anticipated. The failure of the house of Douglas, Anderson and Co., would not produce the mischief apprehended, as the principal sufferers in Manchester would not be severely inconvenienced. Indeed there is no house of any importance in Manchester, about the solvency of which the slightest apprehension is entertertained.—(True Sun.)

"The accounts received to-day from the out-ports at Lloyd's, continue to be of a much more satisfactory character than were expected, no losses of consequence being known, and the casualties unimportant. (Courier)

"Several *windows* in Westminster-hall were broken by the violence of the gale on Tuesday, A learned gentlemen observed—"That such a catastrophe must have been peculiarly distressing to Mr. Attorney-General, who could not under existing circumstances, bear to hear the sound of *Glasgow* (Glass-go.

The *Swabian Mercury* gives the following, dated Gratz, 21st ult.:—"The Dutchess de Berry is going to Goritz, to be present at the opening of the will of Charles X. Immediately after the King's death, the Duke de Blacas notified to all the courts with whom he was allied, that the Will could not be opened but in the presence of all the members of his illustrious family. It is already asserted that the Duke de Bordeaux is the universal legatee."

The *German Courier* gives the following, of the 10th ult., from Constantinople:—"For some days past, a *singular report has been in circulation here.* It is stated that Mehemet Ali and the Sultan are on the point of being seriously reconciled. Though such an event would consolidate the Mussulman power, the character of the Mahometans renders it improbable. If is certain, however, that *the daughter-in-law of the Pacha has been here,* and has been well received by the Sultan, with whom she had a *long conference,* and from whom on her departure she received several magnificent presents. The Ottoman functionary who directs the commercial affairs of the country will shortly follow her, and will proceed to Alexandria. The Ottoman Porte had issued a firman, prohibiting the Viceroy from requiring of the English merchants established in Syria any augmentation of the export duties. The *Pacha, however, declared to the Ottoman Porte that such* a firman favoured Christian nations, to the detriment of the Turks and the measure was then applied to the exports of all nations. Mehemet Ali has also proposed to the Sultan some other arrangements, and a commercial treaty will probably be concluded between Turkey and Egypt. To facilitate the negociations on the point Mehemet Ali has just paid his arrears of tribute.. *The Sultan intends to* proceed to Nicomedia. Some vessels which had entered the Dardanelles, in order to pass into the Black Sea, have given rise to difficulties. The vessels are supposed to have been freighted by some English merchants for the coast of Circassia. M. de Bautenieff has again announced the blocus and he insists upon the vessels applying for his visa."

"The *Charte* and the *Dèbats* have contradicted our statement that the French Admiral at Lisbon offered to co-operate with Admiral Gage. From the lateness of the hour at which the French papers reached us, it is impossible to enter into an examination of the statements of these journals. But we cannot for a single moment permit the impression to remain uncorrected, that we were not fully justified in every assertion we put forward. We repeat them, distinctly and emphatically—the French fleet was sent to the Tagus *avowedly* to co-operate with the English. Admiral Augon, when in the Tagus, expressed his readiness so to co-operate. Admiral Hugon, in fulfilment of this declared purpose, dropped one of the ships of his squadron down the river from her usual moorings, and anchored off Belem, with the intention of co-operating with the British fleet in affording protection to the Queen. To-morrow we may possible return to the special pleading of the French ministerial writers. Meanwhile, we may ask—With what view did M. Bois le Comte, at a most unseasonable, hour insist on presenting his credentials to the Queen at the Palace of Belem? What was the communication of the French Ambassador, that could warrant the usual course which he adopted? Did he convey an intimation that the French fleet was in the Tagus to co-operate for the Queen's protection, if necessary? Without for the present going farther, we think we can here again discern the influence of that spirit of duplicity which has of late shed its powerful but dangerous influence over the councils of France.—(Chronicle.)

PARIS, DEC. 3.

The Government has received the following telegraphic dispatches:—

"*Toulon*, 1st December, six in the evening.—It was known at Bona, on the 17th ult., that the army had arrived at Guelma, in the most satisfactory condition. Provisions and forage were abundant. The tribes of all parts had made their submissions. The Duke de Nemours was perfectly well; and the rains had not injured the health of the soldiers. According to all appearance the army would enter the....."

"*Bayonne*, 1st December, eight in the evening.—The Spanish Minister of War has been replaced by Rodrigue de Vera—The Cortes, on the 26th ult., unanimously voted the exclusion of Don Carlos. They were in a few days to discuss a proposition, prescribing the execution of this Prince, should he be captured."

GALIGNANIS MESSENCEL.—DEC. 5.

LONDON DEC. 1.

The correspondents of the *Chronicle*, who write from San Sebastian, complain bitterly of Espartero's inactivity, and demand that his head should be made answerable for it. The Spanish correspondents of the French papers throw equal blame upon Colonel Evans, to whose want of energy or knowledge they attribute all the misfortunes of the war. We suppose the truth to be, that neither Espartero or Evans possess the adequate means of coping with their antagonists. In other quarters, Rodil, we are told, "has been reduced to reason," which we believe means no more than that he his placed under arrest in

Toledo, with a view of satisfying the Madrid rabble by his punishment. In Madrid nothing is thought of but abortive designs or raising money and the Ministry is in the most precarious position.—(Standard.)

A strange rumour is mentioned as prevalent at Paris, that the Emperor Nicholas is insane. If there be truth, indeed, in some Foreign paragraphs, surrounded as he must be by the assassins of his brothers and their wives, we ought not, perhaps, to wonder at reason giving way, under the daily terror of a violent death. Another rumour concerning the Czar is, that he has met with another accident, and has broken his collar-bone. All these matters indicate, we are afraid, that it is *expected* he will not live long. We know no situation, however humble, where bread or meat can be obtained, which is not preferable to sitting on the throne of the Czar; and we are frequently surprised that Nicholas, under the influence of the mild German lady to whom he is allied,—though, if he be insane, we cannot be surprised—does not steal away from St. Petersburg, seek some more civilised abode, and leave his present subjects, if they are so inclined, to slaughter each other.—(Courier.)

Commercial advices from New York state that the pressure upon the money market was mainly confined to the Southern States. Amidst the pressure it is singular enough to observe that numerous applications for notices of new projects have been made to the next Legislature of New York; it is therefore quite evident that the spirit of enterprise is not to be easily checked in the United States even under the weight of temporary adversity: but it must be remembered that the United States are not saddled with a national debt and although a gold currency has been partially forced upon them it will not return to this country at £3 17s. 9d. per ounce for a length of time to come at any rate. (Herald.)

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastian, dated Nov. 18:—"Lord J. Hay returned here on Thursday in the *Watt* steamer. Brigadier Godfrey also came back in her, foiled in his attempt to proceed to Madrid (with Evans's important dispatches) by the Carlists, who are in possession of the country. He had again set off on another lay, and will probably be headed back again, even should he break cover. Accounts came here on Saturday that the Christinos had given up the Banderas and Capuchin convent, without firing a shot—(two important posts). We have no recent news. Letters from France are very uncertain: they are frequently either intercepted by the liberal Government of Spain, or appropriated by the Carlists. We do not get our correspondence or our papers regularly. How long is this suicidical war to go on? I repeat, for the 100th time, it never can be settled by the present means. The Carlists are gaining ground every where, although guns, mortars, and ordnance stores are daily arriving, Poor John Bull, you are hoaxed into all the expence, without the *éclat* of war, or the credit of efficient cooperation. The Government is certainly humbugged by the reports of Hay, Wylde, and Evans. Lord J. Hay was a Tory in Scotland, but has veer'd round since he received the Cross of Isabella the Catholic. He is quite inexperienced, and never commanded as Post-Captain before; therefore, to be a Commodore, have a broad pennant, and both army and navy under his command, has made him dizzy; but he ought not to be unjust to the noble Marine corps; and if Government would have a naval co-operation, they should have taken a firmer and more experienced man. The *Phœnix* steamer was last night nearly lost, and, indeed this winter will bury many of us—some under the waves, some under the sod—some with repletion of seawater—some of starvation; she is going to Santander, having lost her bowsprit, sprung her main beam, etc. The Carlists now possess all the ports in the river, except the Disierto Convent and Portugalette. Espartero is to be at Portugalette to-morrow (*manana*, say the Spaniards), and to do wonders I shall wonder if he does. The Carlists call Lord John Hay *luan del Humo*, or what an English cook would translate "smoke-jack," in allusion to his Britannic Majesty's smokers and steamers, which he uses to carry lime for the walls, while the Spanish steamers and smokers refuse to budge."—(Herald.)

The Leed Liberals are taking the opinions of the electors in different wards, as to the candidates of the united Liberal party at the next election, Sir W. Molesworth is to be the Radical candidate; and Mr. Baines should he consent to stand again which is understood to be doubtful, will be put in nomination by the Whigs. The report that Lord J. Russell is to be invited has been contradicted. Several others have been named; but it is the general opinion that Mr. Baines and Sir W. Molesworth will be returned. (Chronicle.)

Rumour, in Worcestershire is loud with her thousand tongues on the subject of the representatives to be returned. The Western Division will be contested by Lord Eastnor against Capt. Winnington, and the Eastern Division by Lord Deerhurst and Sir H "St Paul against both the present sitting Members Mr. Cookes and Mr. Holland. At Kidderminster, Mr. R. Godson is pledged to stand against Mr. Phillips. At Bewdley it is thought that Mr. Childe, jun., of Kinlet, will meet Sir T. Winnington. At Evesham, in the event of Sir C. Cockerell's death his nephew, Mr. G. R. Bowles, an officer in the Guards, will occupy his place; and at the next general election the eldest son of Sir Charles anticipates filling the other seat instead of Mr. Bothwick: the two cousins differ in their politics. At Dudley Mr. Turner is already in the field against Mr. Hawkes. At Droitwich Mr. Pakington will succeed his friend Mr. Barneby, who goes for the county of Hereford. In the city of Worcester Colonel Davies is expected to supersede Mr. Robinson. If these events should all happen as some enthusiasts desire, then the Melbourne Cabinet could only reckon on Col. Davies and Mr. C. Cockerell—two votes from twelve members for places whence they now have seven supporters.—(Worcester Guardian.)

Demand for Gold:—The "run" on the banks has totally ceased in Wexford, and it gives us much pleasure to be able to add that all the depressing effects which the panic produced upon business of every description are fast disappearing, so that we may expect in a few days commercial transactions will have arrived at their previous steadiness.—*Wexford Freeman*—The above paragraph states the opinion of the entire provincial press on this subject—so, though we quote no more, it may be taken as the sentiment of all.—(Dublin Freeman.)

PARIS, DEC. 5.

The *Journal des debates* says:—"We have repeated, after several journals, that some of the Foreign Ambassadors have appeared at Court in mourning, having presumed that these journals had obtained correct information. We are, however, now enabled to affirm that no Foreign Ambassador will appear in mouruing at the Court of Louis Philip, when his Majesty himself does not wear it. In this respect there are established usages in all sovereign houses to contravert which would be a question not of national honour but of etiquette. And, supposing an indisposition on the part of an Ambassador to observe this which we are assured does not exist in any one, it must at the same time be admitted that they must have forgotten all that reciprocal respect and official deference which governs the intercourse between nations and sovereigns. Now this is not the case. The Ambassadors of Foreign Powers are not only the organs of the good dispositions of their respective masters towards the King of the French, but of their courtesy also. In diplomacy, as in every thing else, there are certain elementary principles. Those to which we have above alluded cannot for a moment be the subject of doubt or discussion.

"We agree with the *Constitutionnel* in a conviction that the tranquility of France and the stability of the Orleans dynasty must be greatly endangered by the establishment of Carlism in Spain. There is a cunning, as there is an ambition, that not unfrequently "o'erleaps itself;" and of this perilous nature we fear is the policy that has recently presided over the councils of France. We are and have been always ready to admit that the constitutional Government of our neighbours would have much to apprehend from the spread of anarchy or the establishment of purely democratic institutions beyond the Pyrenees. But with our eyes open to this danger we saw another not less imminent in the final triumph of absolutism. Some days since we noticed the startling coincidence of the progress of Don Carlos in Spain. with the growing hopes of the fallen dynasty of France. Will the fact be questioned? Is it not notorious that the aspirations of the Royalists in France are rising with the success of those who are combating for the same principle in Spain? Why is this? Unquestionably because they feel that the success of legitimacy in Spain opens a prospect of its triumph in France—that Absolutism would probably rise to the same level on both sides the Pyreness. The tranquility of France and the stability of the Orleans dynasty are the interests endangered. We are far from saying or from supposing that the energies of the French people would not be sufficient to crush any attempt, no matter how powerfully supported from without, to re-establish the Bourbons. We know how small and how comparatively powerless is the Carlist party in France, and do not entertain any apprehension of its final establishment. But were the white flag of Henry V. to be unfurled in La Vendee, we dare say his followers would be as numerous as those of Don Carlos when he first hoisted the Royalist standard at Elisondo. And is the tranquillity of France to be put in peril by establishing upon its frontier the dangerous example of a successful effort in favour of the principles of legitimacy? Let us not underrate the power of foreign intrigue, by supposing that its exertions in favour of a *de jure* aspirant to the throne of France would not be quite sufficient to throw the entire country into confusion—temporary it might be—but pregnant with the most fearful results. And what security has Louis Philip that, with legitimacy established in Spain, Russia would not use it as a lever to lift his own constitutional throne from its foundation? It is nonsense to talk of the contest between Don Carlos and Queen Christina as merely involving a right of succession—the triumph of an individual. It is, as far as foreign powers are concerned, a war of principle; and were absolutism triumphant in Spain to-day, it would make France its battle-ground to-morrow. This principle has its representative in the one country as it had in the other, and were Don Carlos to succeed, whether by treachery or intrigue, in Spain, so surely would Louis Philip have to encounter the pretensions of a Bourbon aspirant to his own Crown In such a contest France would triumph, but he and his family would fall. In what consists his security? In the attachment of his people? They are attached—such of them as are so—not to him, but to the good order and tranquillity of which they believe him the preserver. Were that tranquillity disturbed they are too shrewd not to attribute the effect to its proper cause, and too prudent, we should hope, to incur the danger of its influence again. What further security, then, has the King of the French to lean upon? Let the people of France and their Sovereign look to Russia We tell them, and upon no light ground, that in the private circles of the Court of St. Petersburg the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons is talked of and seriously contemplated. This, which the people can afford to laugh at ought to be to their King a subject of more serious consideration. Has not the Emperor refused to acknowledge him as more than King *de facto*? Can he disguise from himself the fact, that his Government, in its relation with Russia, is regarded as only provisional? Have the agents of that Government apprised it of the manner in which the Duke of Bordeaux is spoken of at St. Petersburg? Have they ever informed it of his projected marriage with one of the Archduchesses? We know how studiously the Emperor has refused to admit the right of the French people to change the dynasty of their rulers—and are tempted to ask if a King who reigns in virtue of that right can confide in the support of a Power that refuses to recognise it?—(Chronicle.)

"An important negotiation, which has been on the carpet for some little time, but to which it would have been improper to have alluded at an earlier period, was terminated yesterday. One of the principal Joint Stock Banks, with more than 1,000 partners, a large paid-up capital, and above thirty branches, had so conducted, if we may so speak, its affairs, that it was involved in the greatest difficulties; and, after exhausting every other resource, was obliged to apply for assistance to the Bank of England. The stoppage of such a Bank could hardly have failed to excite a panic, and might have been productive of great temporary distress, and public inconvenience. Under these circumstances, and after weighing the various probable consequences of complying with and rejecting the application made to them, the Directors of the Bank of England agreed to make a very large advance for the support of the Bank in question, under such conditions and limitations as the urgency of the case and their duty to the public seemed imperatively to require This conduct of the Bank will, we have little doubt, be very generally applauded; and, on the whole, it seems to have been the best and wisest that could have been followed. No doubt however, it is attended by sundry countervailing circumstances, of which the Bank Directors were, we believe, well aware. Its inevitable tendency is to prevent the real features of the Joint Stock system of banking from being disclosed, and blinds and deceives the public as to matters with which it is of the utmost importance that they should be well acquainted. It is difficult, too, after the Bank of England has stepped forward to prevent the fall of certain banks, for her to refuse to come to the aid of others, should they happen to get entangled in similar difficulties. A sort of feeling, that the Bank will throw her ægis over them and hinder them from going to the wall, will, in consequence, be likely to be diffused among the Joint Stock concerns; and if so, it must necessarily, in so far as it goes, operate to lessen the little security for discreet management that now exists. Admitting, therefore, that the Bank of England should succeed, as we hope and believe she will, in warding off any considerable internal discredit for the present, by bolstering up that rottenness that would otherwise have crumbled into pieces, still it is clear that little but a dangerous and hollow truce will be gained. It is ludicrous to suppose that what has now happened will improve, in any material degree, the management of the Joint Stock Banks. After the present difficulties have been got over, confidence been restored, and gold begun to flow into the coffers of the Bank, the managers of the Joint Stock Banks will speedily recover from the stupor and alarm into which they have recently been thrown; the *sauve qui peut* cry will cease to be heard; and the exchanges will cease to be cared for or attended to. The Joint Stock Banks will discount all they can; and when their own funds are exhausted they will send up swarms of bills to London to be rediscounted. Meanwhile the newspapers, from Penzance to Inverness, will be congratulating their readers on the flourishing state of the country, and the "cheering" aspect of the Moneymarket; every foreign Potentate, from Nicholas down to Don Carlos, who has any securities of any sort to offer, will send them here to be exchanged for English gold; and the projectors of railroads in Texas and Hindostan will find gudgeons enough to buy their schemes at a premium. But this quackery and delusion will not be of long continuance. The over issue of the Country Banks will, at no distant period, once more depress the exchanges; and we shall be involved in a recurrence of difficulties similar to the present, when perhaps the Bank may be less able to stand in the breach and obviate them So long, in fact, as the present monetary system is allowed to exist, there can be no security for any thing. The country will be kept in a constant fever. And yet, worthless as this system is, we doubt whether Parliament will do anything effectual for its amendment.—(Courier.)

"The extent to which assistance has been afforded to a large Joint Stock Bank is variously spoken of, some stating it at £200,000, others as high £500,000, the latter being, as we are told, the correct sum. The position in which it places the Bank is that of taking the first step towards the realisation of Mr. Horsley Palmer's great project of commanding the whole paper circulation of the country; to carry this point the Bank would gladly have brought down the whole of the joint-stock banks of issue, but by a very singular contradiction it happens that they are compelled to assist the very first of them that is brought into jeopardy, in order to prevent worse consequences to the rest of the community.—(Times.)

"The Glasgow Banquet.—The committee for conducting the arrangement for Sir R. Peel's dinner, after an interview with the heads of the college have fixed the dinner for Thursday, 12th January, and Sir Robert is written to accordingly. The applications for tickets to the dinner are beyond all previous calculation, and many hundreds will be disappointed. The applications already made exceed 2,000, and the number in the mean time is limitted to 2,500, until the architect's report is given in as to the number the building will accommodate so as to hear and see distinctly. The principal hotels in the town are already engaged by parties coming from a distance on the occasion, so that from present appearances Glasgow in this instance will have the honour of making the most splendid and magnificent demonstration in favour of constitutional principles ever known in Scotland.—(Glasgow Courier.

GALIGNANIS MESSENGER, March 6.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Failures connected with the linen trade, to the alarming amount, we believe, of about £200,000, have unfortunately taken place in Dundee within the last five or six weeks, the consequences of which must, by-and-by, be seriously felt by the operatives employed at that branch of manufacture. That an unusually great quantity of business has been done there for some time past, is undoubtedly true; but it is just as true that in too many instances it has been done chiefly in sheer speculation. Spinning-mills and other buildings one after another, have been erected by individuals whose pecuniary resources were not able to meet more than a small portion of the cost; while manufacturer after manufacturer has started up and commenced business. Having little or nothing to lose, it was a matter of no great importance to them how things went, and in the space of a few months they became bankrupt—(Fife Herald.)

The charter for the new University of London received the Royal signature about a month ago. This new establishment is formed for conducting examinations, for granting degrees in law and medicine, and for defining and regulating practice in the different branches of those professions.—(Chronicle.)

"The right of the American vessels to trade at Singapore on the same footing as they do at Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, appears to be now finally settled, agreeably to an order from the East India Directors, published in the Liverpool papers.—(Times.)

"A contemporary journal having yesterday attempted to give an account of a recent transaction of importance between the Bank of England and one of the most considerable of the Joint-Stock Banks, and having appended, to a statement incorrect in some of its most essential particulars, observations of a character calculated to do much mischief, we hasten to lay before the public the real facts of the case. They are simply as follows:—The Northern and Central Bank, finding itself, notwithstanding its large paid-up capital, in such a situation that it must have been compelled within a very short period to suspend its operations, applied to the Bank of England for aid, expressing, a determination to close all its branches, and to confine its future action to Manchester and Liverpool It appeared clearly, on a proper and ample investigation of the affairs of the establishment which made this application, that its difficulties had arisen from injudicious management, and that the machinery of 39 or 40 branches, which it had set up, was too complicated and unwieldy for the power of its conductors; but it clearly appeared also that it was yet very remote from the position to which perseverance in the same course must, no doubt, have eventually led, and in which, consistently with their duty to their constituents, the Directors of the Bank of England could not have interposed to rescue it from its embarrassments. The question for the decision of the Directors of the Bank of England was, whether such an establishment as the Northen and Central Bank should be left, at this moment, in a situation which would have compelled it abruptly to suspend its operations, and thereby to give a sudden and terrible shock to the credit of all the manufacturing towns in the north and other parts of the country; or whether they should interfere, seeing that they could do so without risk of ultimate loss the proprietors of bank stock, to shield the whole manufacturing and commercial community of Great Britain from so great a calamity. The Directors of the Bank of England, friends though they be not, and cannot be to the joint stock banks, with their countless branches and uncalculated issues, decided, without hesitation, in favour of the latter branch of this alternative, as might indeed have been anticipated by all who have observed the liberality and public spirit by which the conduct of that body, in great emergencies, has been uniformly governed. It is felt that their decision upon this occasion has earned for them a new title to the respect and gratitude of the commercial world. The sum placed at the immediate disposal of the Northern and Central Bank is very large, amply sufficient to met the contemplated necessity. What the precise sum is we are not, however, at liberty to say. We have already stated all the material facts of the transaction. It is necessary, however, to add a few words, in order to correct specifically some of the more important and dangerous of the inaccuracies which appeared in the first account of the occurrence. It is not true that the Directors of the Bank of England, in consenting to rescue their northern rival, have incurred the kind of responsibility intimated in that very unguarded statement. Although the northern bank has, unquestionably, sustained great losses, and done an enormous amount of what is called bad business, it has, nevertheless been satisfactorily ascertained that neither all nor any part of the consequences of the losses and the bad business will be eventually sustained by the Bank of England. Without full satisfaction on this head it is sufficiently obvious that the directors of the Bank of England could not, consistently with justice to their immediate constituents, the proprietors of Bank stock, have interfered in the manner they have done.—(Post.)

"Public attention has been taken up here in a very remarkable degree with the negotiation adverted to yesterday, under which assistance has been given to one of the large joint-stock banks of England. Though the affair was studiously kept secret, all the leading circumstances are admitted to be correct as stated. There is a very general opinion that the Bank has incurred a much heavier responsibility by this step that the directors themselves imagine. It is affirmed, however, that it was not only with the consent, but at the urgent desire, of the Treasury that it was taken. At present, there is nothing more to be said upon the subject, but important consequences, which require to be carefully watched, must necessarily follow it.—(Times.)

The *Presse* says:—"Rumours as to an intervention in the affairs of Spain have been afloat, and in which the name of Marshal Molitor has been mixed. We believe them to be totally unfounded. They may have arisen from the late frequent visits of the Marshall to the Tuileries, and his long conferences with the King and the Prince Royal. It may be believed that the experience of the Marshal has led to his being consulted upon the situation of Spain, and late military events which have taken place there. Though nothing announces a disposition in the Government to interfere directly in the affairs of the Peninsula, it appears certain that the corps of observation, on the frontier, are about to be reinforced, and that Marshal Molitor is to be intrusted with a command, which will include three military divisions."

Several journals have recently asserted that the Emperor Nicholas had betrayed signs of insanity; and if the reports of travellers may be credited, the statement is not altogether without foundation. According to their accounts, it is stated by one of our contemporaries, the Emperor, after having got over the fracture of his shoulder blade, exhibited some symptoms of mental alienation. Among other circumstances, one is cited as at once the cause of a fresh accident and the malady with which he has been attacked. The Emperor wished to descend one of those inclined plains, called Russian mountains, situated in a Royal Park; when during the descent, he displayed symptoms of derangement; and it is added that, having lost his equilibrium, he experienced a serious fall, which has put his life in danger. These details have been communicated to us by persons worthy of credit, who received them from travellers just returned from Russia. It is extremely difficult to ascertain the truth of the statement by correspondence, in consequence of the strictness of the Russian police.

IRELAND.

Court of Exchequer.—Important Proceedings,—(From our Correspondent.)—This day, Saturday, being appointed by the Court for arguing the question raised by Mr. Dickson, as to the irregularity attending the issue of the rebellion writs now convulsing the country, the Court was crowded to excess at an early hour, by those who were curious to witness O'Connell's forensic efforts on this occasion. The public curiosity was the more intense, in consequence of a collision which took place in that Court yesterday, between the Chief Baron Joy and the Attorney-General Mr. Richards, and which has excited deep interest among all parties. The discussion on the rebellion writs is postponed; and I shall, therefore, proceed to give you an account of yesterday's rencontre between the bench and the bar—a thing almost unprecedented in this country, at least since the classic days of Curran and Lord Clare. It may be in the recollection of your readers, that a trial was had at Bar in this country not long since, between the Crown and the Primate, in which a verdict was given by a Special Jury, brought from the country of Cavan (I think), in favour of the latter The Jury had been detained in town some days; and when the trial was concluded, the Court ordered the solicitor for the Crown in that cause to pay them immediately twenty guineas each for their expenses. It appeared then and now, that the Court has no power by statute or common law, to order the expences of a Special Jury to be paid under such circumstances. And it was because the solicitor refused to comply with the order, that a motion was yesterday made for the purpose of having that order confirmed or abrogated. The writer of this was present during a great portion of the time occupied with the trial; and admired the acumen and dexterity evinced by the Chief-Baron during its progress, in guarding the Jury from the influence which the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals of that time, Mr. Blackburne and the present Judge Crompton, were, in the discharge of their duty, exercising over them. Mr. Crompton, in particular, seemed to suffer, in some of his best positions, from the well directed sallies of the Learned Chief; and though he showed much courage and ability in sustaining the rights of his client, he did not retort any of the missiles directed towards him from the bench. I have said I admired the Chief's conduct during the trial, because it manifested much shrewdness and apparently judicial independence. During his charge to the Jury, however, my admiration was changed into something more than surprise, when I found him not merely marshalling the evidence and interpreting the law with precision and discernment, but bestowing the most undisguised satire and invective on the officers of the Crown, which they bore in patience and in silence. Nor did any person then censure either the severity of the bench or the servility of the bar, notwithstanding the "spirit of the age," and Reform had considerably advanced in this country. How different was the scene yesterday. After it had clearly appeared from the arguments of the Solicitor-General, and those opposed to him, that the only grounds the Court could have for making the order were, the justice of some compensation from some quarter or other to the Jury for their loss of time and money, the Attorney-General stood up to contend that such a feeling would not justify the Court in establishing a precedent, which might at another time be greatly abused. The Attorney-General having urged this view of the case with great eloquence and ability, the Chief Baron dryly observed, if he had nothing more to say, what he had said was "idle," as he seemed to suppose the Court could bribe a jury. The Learned Functionary immediately stood up, and in a burst of manly and indignant eloquence, never perhaps equalled, repeated his former arguments in so felicitous a manner, as while observing decorum and deference, to impress on the Court, a lesson which will not soon be forgotten To the Bench he administered a castigation richly deserved, and which cannot be complained of even by those who provoked it. And to the Bar and bystanders he exhibited a principle of pure unsophisticated independence, which is calculated to excite an excellent spirit of patriotism this particular juncture. Mr. Richards is unquestionably the first man who has dared to grapple with the politic prejudices and partisanship which the ermine itself cannot mitigate or conceal. He showed a similar spirit, not long ago, in the same Court, in an argument on the rebellion process. On that occasion Skiel, who is no mean authority in such a matter, was heard to say that Richards had opened a new *vista* through which the light of justice and reason would shine benignantly in Ireland. The true way to reform bad laws is to denounce the oracles who are charged with the impossible to convey any adequate caused in the profession by yesterday the Tory partisans of the Bar feel received a blow by the publication country. The question is—admitting the Jury to be compensated, should the Bench, without any authority establish a principle evidently open to great abuses? Chief Baron, in attempting to sneer down discussion the subject, has betrayed a partiality which speaks volumes on the state of Ireland.—*Chronicle, Nov. 29.*

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.

DECEMBER, 4.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS thinks that the commercial crisis which for several months has been felt severally in the principal foreign markets, and slightly in France, will be productive of at least one good result—the equalisation of the rate of interest in the most important money markets of Europe. Another effect of the crisis, in the opinion of the *Débats*, will be to call the attention of Governments and the public to the institution of banks. From all that has taken place in the United States and in England, the *Débats* thinks that no doubt can be entertained as to the danger of creating banks completely independent. The local banks of America, and the joint-stock banks, according to this journal, encourage the most hazardous speculations in prosperous times by means of the credits which they create and their superabundant issue of paper-money—whilst during periods of crisis they afford no benefit to trade.

The PAIX entertains no doubt that in the approaching parliamentary session the majority will again support the Ministry, in favour of whose system of resistance its approbation has already been so strongly expressed. The *Paix* at the same time trusts that past experience will render that majority more compact and united in its support of a conservative policy.

The CONSTITUTIONNEL is surprised at the language of the *Débats* on the subject of the diplomatic mourning lately displayed at the Tuileries, especially as its doctrinaire contemporary has ever professed a high respect for monarchical forms. This journal repeats its opinion, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs should oppose with energy any insulting diplomatic parade of a mourning in which France does not participate.

The COURIER FRANCAIS alludes to the peculiarly false and embarrassing position of the French Government towards the Continental Courts, which have repaid with affronts the efforts made to conciliate their good will. In proof of this assertion the *Courier* refers to the unfortunate excursion of the French Princes in Germany, the illusions which were the consequence of it, and the bitter disappointment caused by the unexpected marriage of the Archduches Teresa with the King of Naples. With regard to the affectation of the Ambassadors of some of the Foreign Powers to appear at Court in full mourning for Charles X., the *Courier* would be more ready to applaud the affected contempt paraded by the Ministerial organs, had the French Government more energetically displayed a consciousness of its strength and power towards Austria.

The CHARTE remarks the movement which has lately taken place amongst the organs of various political opinions, and the parleys which have taken plaee amongst them on different questions with which the parliamentary session is likely to be occupied. All parties, observes the *Charte*, are beating up for recruits, in order to become stronger and more compact, and to obtain a more advantageous position, as the result of a new parliamentary campaign.

The NATIONAL considers the question of a French intervention in Spain as something more than a Cabinet question, and as one of the greatest difficulties which can beset the path of the *juste milieu* Government. Assistance to the Spanish Pretender, who represents the system of resistance in Spain or to Queen Christiaa, would, in the opinion of this Journal, be equally dangerous to the Government hf the 7th August, which can find favour neither with aristocrats nor democrats.

DECEMBER 5.

The PAIX denies the statement made by the adversaries of the present Cabinet, that its accession to office is in direct contradiction with the objects which French policy ought at present to pursue. The *Paix* also denies that the internal situation of the country is sufficiently calm to admit of a departure from the Ministerial system of resistance. In the opinion of this journal, a Government that feels its own strength ought constantly to resist the subversive tendencies which prevail amongst a nation agitated for the last 50 years by revolutionary storms.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS remarks that the tactics pursued by the Opposition party, which has of late directed its attacks against the Government on questions of foreign policy, are by no means felicitous. The present, in the opinion of the *Debats*. is not the moment for choosing such ground, as the situation of France with respect to Foreign Governments is firmly established.

The CONSTITUTIONNEL thinks that the approaching meeting of the Chambers will set aside the party which seized upon power in the absence of the legislature, and the responsibility of which is seriously burdened with two questions, that of Algiers, and that of Spain. On the former question this journal refers to the refusal of the assistance demanded by Marshal Clausel, and on the latter, to the Ordonnance countersigned by the Cabinet for the dissolution of the French auxiliary corps at Pau. On both these points the *Constitutionnel* is convinced that the Chamber will decide justly.

The TEMPS is of opinion that the present crisis in Spain has entered into the calculations of the Doctrinaire cabinet, which is desirous of bringing matters to such a point of maturity as may lend the sanction of the force of circumstances to a compromise with Don Carlos. This Journal thinks it not yet too late for a strong French division to put an end to the civil war in Biscay and Andalusa. This measure, however, according to the *Temps*, will never be adopted by a cabinet which took office for the express purpose of rendering the quadruple treaty a dead letter, and which must be dissolved were that treaty to be faithfully executed.—*Galignants Messeuger, Dec.* 5.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

(*From the Lloyd's List of November*, 29.

ARRIVED: Off Margate, Blenheim, Brom, from Bombay—At Deal, William, Hamlin from Calcutta.

SAILED: From Gravesend, Catherine, Rose, for Calcutta; Buckinhamshire, Hopkins, for Bombay.

(*From the Loyd's List of December*, 2.)

ARRIVED: Off Margate, Onyx, Nicholson, from Madras—At Deal, John M'Lellan, M'Donald, from Bombay—At Liverpool, Lord Stanley, Arthur, and Reliance, Bowen, from Bombay; Bridget, Crosbie, from Calcutta.

SAILED: From Deal, Sarah Barry, Evans, for Conton.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC.—17th Light Dragoons: Capt. T. C. Crawford, from h.-p. as Sub-Inspector of Militia, to be Captain V. R. K. Trotter, who exc.

1st Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. W. Fludyer to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by pur. vice Boates, who ret.; Lieut. and Adj. F. W. Hamilton to have rank of Lieut. and Capt.; Ens. and Lieut. Hon. J. Lindsay to be Lieut. and Capt by pur. vice Fludyer; Richard Henry Glynn, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by purchase, vice Lindsay.

18th Foot: J. Tongue to be Ens. by pur. v. Francklin, prom.

39th: Ens. H. Hardinge to be Lt. without pur. v. Lloyd, dec.; Ens. H. H. W. Humphreys to be Lieut. by pur. v. Hardinge, whose prom. has been cancelled; J. F. Dalrymple, to be Ens. without pur. v. Humphreys—40th: R. Olpherts, to be Ens by pur. v. Compton, whose app. has not taken place—48th: Maj. T. Linch, from h.-p. unat. to be Maj. v. J. Singleton, who exc. rec. dif.—60th: T. Price, to be Sec. Lieut by pur. v. Maitland, who ret.—62d: Ens. G. Nicholas to be Lieut., without pur. v. Stopford, dec.; Ens. and Adj. W. Guy to have the rank of Lieut.; W. M'Nair to be Ens. v. Nicholas—63d: Ens. P. Gordon to be Lieut. without pur. v. Boyton, dec.; W. Hutchins, to be Ens. v. Gordon—64th; Lieut. R. D. Spread, from h.-p. 13 F. to be Lieut. v. Forbers, app. to 77th—77th: Lieut. W. Forbes, from 64th F. to be Lieut. v. B. C. Bordes, who ret. on h.—of 38th.

...—Capt. F. R. Chesney of Roy. Art. to be Maj. in ...rmy, Capt. J. N. Colquhoun, of Roy. Art. to be Maj. in ...rmy; Capt. W. Elsey, of Hon. E. I. Comp.'s service, to ...ve local rank of Capt. while employed in England.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, NOV. 29.—The Mutine packet, Lieut. Pawle, arrived at Falmouth from Rio de Janeiro in 37 days; left there, Oct. 14, the Dublin and the Spider; the Imogene had sailed for the River Plate.

The Gibraltar, 80, formerly the Phœnix, and captured from the Spaniards in 1780, has recently been taken to pieces in Pembroke. The mahogany and cedar of which she was built has been taken care of, and is to be brought into whatever uses it is applicable for.

The Barrosa and Prince Regent transports sailed on Sunday for Cork, whence the former proceeds to Colombo, and the latter to Gibraltar. The Katherine Stewart Forbes, transport, sailed also on the same day for Jamaica. The Barrossa put back on Wednesday.

The Testal, 26, Cap. W. Jones, was at Granada, on 13th October, and about to proceed to the Havannah in quest of another vessel which has been slave trafficking.

The Linnet packet, Lieut. Downey, arrived at Falmouth from Mexico; sailed from Tampico 29th Sept., Vera Cruz 6th, and Havannah 23d Oct.

The Blonde, 46, was at Valparaiso 20th of August; the Waterwitch at Ascension 18th Oct., and would remain there till the arrival of the Thalia, which was daily expected: she would then go to Sierra Leone; the Lynx, 10, left Ascension on that day for Prince's Island; the Rover, 16, was at Valparaiso 25th August; the Buffalo, storeship, with Capt. Hindmarsh and settlers, for South Australia, sailed from Rio Janeiro 12th Oct.

The Hyacinth, 18, Commander Blackwood, has come into harbour to be paid of.—The Harlequin, 16, Commander Erskine, has sailed for the Mediterranean. The Conway, 28, Capt. Drinkwater, for the East Indies, and the Serpent, 16, Commander Warren. for the West Indies. The Conway put back to St. Helen's, and the Serpent to Cowes, in consequence of strong westerly gales; the latter has since returned to Spithead to take in a new bowsprit, having sprung her former one by coming in contact with a merchant vessel, in again getting under way at Cowes.

The following is the account of the number of slaves captured by the *Buzzard*, Lieut. Campbell, from 17th Dec. 1834, to July, 1836:—

Formidable	Off Old Calabar	702 slaves
Iberie	Bonny	313
Brenveneida	Lat. 44 N., long. 1 W	433
Semiramid	Bonny	448
Norm	Bonny	236
Legira	Nun	198
Mendillo	Camaroos	268
Felicia	Bonny	401
Famorsa Bemera	Bimbia	cargo
Joven Carolina	Old Calabar	432—3,460

The whole were under Spanish colours, with the exception of the Mendillo and Joven Carolina. The amount of prize money is so considerable as to afford the sum of £500 to the common seamen belonging to the brigantine.

APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. D. Pring is to succeed to the command of the Inconstant—Lieut. W. Loring, Mr. F. Webster, college volunteer (from Samarang), and Mr W. Broom, gunner, to the Carystfort—Lieut. Lord H. Russel, to Hastings—Mr. R. St. Aubyn, mate of the Excellent, to the Dido—Mr. F. Freeling, college mate to the excellent—Mr. H. T. Rogers, assistant-surgeon, to the Asia—Dr. Livesay, assistant-surgeon, to the Thunderer.

BIRTHS MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons. Mrs. E. Willimson, Mrs. W. B. Bayley. Mrs. A. H. Bathurst. Mrs. W. Clive. Mrs. E. L. Brickwood. Mrs. S. Heathcote, Mrs. Captain Saunders R. H. A. Mrs. C. C. Martyn, Mrs. L. Wynne, Mrs. G. Gifford, Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. O. Grimston. Countess Cararvon.—DAUGHTER Mrs. Colonel G. Wyndham, Countess of Brecknock, Countess of Denbigh.

MARRIAGES.

J. G. Elphinstone Esq. E. I. C. S. to Catherine, daughter of G. R. Pain Esq. Cork.

C. Gordon Esq. of Wiscombe Park Devon, to Charlotte, widow of E. Archer Esq of Trelaske Cornwall.

T. B. Evered Esq. to Adelaide daughter of D. Xemenes Esq. Revd. R. Pole, son of Sir P. Pole to Elizabeth Anne daughter of R. Elmhist Esq.

Rev. D. Massy to Francis daughter of Hon. D. Massy.

Rev. C. Rawlins to Eleanor daughter of G. Richards Esq. Rev. J. Atkinson to Anna daughter of Rev. C. B. Massingberd, J. Errington Esq. to Ann daugeter of V. Eyre Esq. Rev. P. H. Lee to Mary, daughter of R. Willis sq.

DEATHS.

Rev. W. Dixon, 82. Mrs. M. Hibbert, 72.

Rev. P. R. V. Hinde—Miss Priscilla Pitts Dimsdale, J. Wilson Esq. of Seacroft Hall, 70. F. Whittle Esq. Autrim Lieut. L. Hamilton, Ceylon Rifles, Captain B. Wild late 29th Regt. H. Daly Esq. Raford Galway 63.

Robert Edmendes Esq. 25. Clara, wife of T. Thornhill Esq. at Ramsgate, Lady Grey, at Kirkaldy J. Gray Esq.

D. Kennedy Esq. Kercudbright, 73. J. Bonar Esq. Ratho, Harrie relict of Rev. Dr. Vilett, George Wynne 18.

Miss E. A. Thorp, 12. John son of J. J. Forster Esq. R. Bellingham Esq. son of Sir A. Bellingham.

John Lonsdale Esq. 76. N. Gibson Esq 64. F. Bellew Esq. brother to Sir E. Bellew, D. Henry Esq. Dublin 63 Anne, wife Captain C. Hope R. N.

Penelope, daughter of Sir A. C. M. Gibson, Lady Barrie, Lady Harriet Stapleton. Jane daughter of Sir J. G. Alegne.

MONEY MARKET.

"STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 1, *Twelve o'Clock*.—This is the day for the shutting of Consols previous to the payments of the January dividend. The quotations are now 87⅜⅜ for money, and 87⅜⅞ for the opening. The premium upon Exchequer Bills is 9 to 11. Spanish Stock is 18⅞ to 19⅛; Def. 7⅛⅜; Pas. 5⅛⅛; Portuguese Bonds, upon which the dividend due is in course of payment, are 44⅛ 45: Threes 28⅛⅜; Dutch (Fives) 99⅜⅝; (2½) 53 to ¼; Brazilian 79 to 80.

"*Two o'Clock*.—Consols are now 87⅞ to 88 for the Opening.

"*Four o'Clock*.—Consols for Account closed at 87⅞ 88; Spanish 19¼; Pass. 5⅛⅛; Def. 7⅛⅜; Portuguese 44⅛; Threes 29; Belgian 100; Brazilian 79 80; Chilian 40 42: Columbian 21⅛; Danish 73⅛ 74⅛; Mexican 21⅛; Peruvian 17; Russian 106¾ 107¼; Dutch (2½) 53⅜; (Fives) 99⅜⅝.

"The private accounts from New York, which are of the 8th inst. do not quite bear out that improvement in the money market, which is stated by the Journals to have taken place. There still existed what would be called here a very high rate of interest—that is, from 1½ to 2 per cent. monthly, but the pressure was not believed to have extended very deep into the commercial body, and the circumstance that no important failures had occurred in that class up to that time, was held to be of tolerably good augury for the future. The mischief, if any, would fall upon the speculators in stocks, shares, and lands, whose ruin would be comparatively far less injurious to the community. The retention of the surplus revenue for distribution among the several States, with the general consequences to the money market of such accumulation, continue to be prominent topics of discussion in these accounts. Up to the 5th inst. this surplus amounted to 46,000,000 dollars—above £9,000,000 sterling. The following is given as the proportion each State will receive on the general distribution, on 1st January next. The figures prefixed are the number of senators and representatives to each State, according to which the distribution is to be made:—New York, 42, 6,573,000 dollars; Pennsylvania, 30,4,695,000: Virginia, 23,3,569,000; Ohio, 24, 3,286,500; North Carolina, 15, 2,347,500; Tennessee, 15,2,347,500; Massachusetts, 14, 2,191,000; Kentucky, 14, 2,191,000; South Carolina, 11, 1,721,500; Georgia, 11, 721,000; Maine, 10, 1,565,000; Maryland, 10, 1,565,000; India-na, 9, 1,408,500; Connnecticut, 8, 1,252,000; New Jersey, 8, 1,252,000; New Hampshire, 7, 1,095,000; Vermont, 7, 1,095,000; Alabama, 7, 1,095,000; Louisiana, 5, 782,000; Illinois, 5, 782,000; Rhode Island, 4, 626,000: Mississipi, 4, 626,000; Missouri, 4, 626,000; Delaware, 3, 469,500; Michigan, 3, 469,500; Arkansas, 3,469,500.—(Times.)

"STOCK EXCHANGE, DEC. 3, *Twelve o'clock*.—Consols are a shade lower, the present quotation being 87⅞ 88 for Account. Exchequer Bills are 9 to 11 pm. Portuguese Stock, from the accounts received to-day from Lisbon, have again declined. The Bonds are 43⅛⅜; Threes 27⅜ 21⅛; Spanish is 18⅜ 19; Def. 7⅛⅜; Pas. 5⅛⅛. Dutch (Fives) 99⅜⅜; (2½) 53⅛⅜; Brazilian 79 to 80.

"*Two o'clock*.—Consols remain at 87⅞ 88 for Account,

"*Four o'Clock*.—Consols for Account closed at 88⅛; Spanish 19⅛; Pass. 5½; Def. 7⅜; Portuguese 43½; Threes 28; Belgian 100; Brazilian 72½ 80; Clilian 42; Columbian 21½; Danish 73¼ 74½: Mexican 21⅛; Peruvian 27; Russian 106¾ 107¼; Dutce (2½) 53⅜; (Fives) 99⅞.

THE MARKETS.—LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 25.

Cotton—No improvement in demand for East India, chief business by shippers, home buyers purchase very sparingly; last week's prices for middling and better maintained, but inferior hardly support previous value. Sales only 400 bales, comprising 30 bales fine Bengal 4½d, 370 bales ordinary to fair Surat 4½d to 6d per lb.

SUGARS—Prices of British Plantation raw decline with rapidity, in 5d to 2s per cwt. on brown, is to is 6d on yellow lower than last Friday, even at which market very inactive, grocers not inclined to add to their stocks, and refiners barely take enough to keep them at work; the limited transactions are at 65s to 66s. for good and fine Jamaica, 63ss for very bright good grocery Demerara, coloured grocery do. 60s 6d to 62s. good grey do. at 59s, end good dry brown Jamaica sold at 57s per cwt. At public sale 147 hhds. Barbadoes sold at decline of 5d per cwt. on last public sale, middling and fine went 65ss to 68s 6d per cwt.—Mauritius: The few transactions by private upon much same terms as last week—East India: Market very inactive; the few sales made by private in Bengal at full prices, chiefly for home consumption. Java neglected. In Manilla or Siam very little done: a floating cargo of former offering at 21s, but at present without buyers; the limited transactions in latter are at last week's rates.—Foreign: All kinds of Foreign exceedingly heavy of sale at last week's quotations; not a transaction in Brazil or white Havannah, and were importers inclined to realise, lower prices must be accepted. For yellow Havannah a little inquiry, and sales to extent of 100 boxes made at 29s for good middling.—Refined. In refined trade great dullness. refiners submit to reduced prices, but without inducing grocers to purchase more than to meet immediate wants: good lumps, rather under standard, sold at decline of is 6d to 2s, 73s accepted. Export demand confined to trifling parcels at 6d to 1s decline, 39s and 39s 6d accepted for fine crushed, or 80s and 80s 6d for lumps entitled to double bounty. Some Hambro' loaves sold for export at 41s 6d packed. Bastards considerably lower, and not in demand. Dutch crushed sold at reduction in value, 37s accepted for several parcels.

TREACLE.—British sells steadily at former prices.

WEST INDIA MOLASSES.—Market dull and declining; only sale is a parcel fine Antiguas 28s, which is 2s per cwt. lower, at which reduction buyers not inclined to purchase.

COFFE.—No public sales of British Plantation, by private market exceedingly inactive, particularly for unclean and ordinary; importers, however, not disposed to accept further reduction, and have not pressed sales; buyers on other hand not anxious to purchase beyond immediate use, consequently transactions limited, and prices much the same as last week. Market for East India dull, no public sales, and privately business almost confined to Ceylon, admissible for home consumption at 6d duty, for which holders generally not inclined to accept late reduced prices; the few sales have been at last week's rates 69s to 70s paid for good ordinary. Demand for shipping very dull; only small parcels Ceylon sold 49s per cwt., and trifling parcels common brown Sumatra at easier rates, 30s to 36s accepted. In Mocha few transactions at 51s to 53s for good ordinary ungarbled, and 62s to 65s for middling and good middling garbled. Foreign unaltered in value, but business confined to Brazil, sales of which comprise 500 bags at 43s per cwt. for good ordinary. Inquiries for St. Domingo, but importers refusing to accept prices on a par with Brazil have prevented business.

COCOA—British Plantation market very inactive; holders, however, refrain from forcing sales, and prices nominally same as last week Government contract taken with Guayaqull 40s 6d per cwt.

PIMENTO—No public sales, by private purchases inconsiderable; the few transctions are at rather easier prices, good middling sold 3¾d to 3¾d per lb.

PEPPER—No public sales, although transactions by private are limited, prices firm, no disposition to press sales.

CASSIA LIGNEA—Some little business at low prices, but holders since appear firmer.

NUTMEGS—Market very dull, no purchases, were holders to press sales a reduction must be submitted to.

CLOVES—Quiet at reduced prices of last week.

GINGER—East and West India very heavy of sale. 240 bags Bengal inferior at auction, very small went 26s 6d.

RICE—Business by private in East India not to great amount, prices, however, equal to last week. Carolina moves off moderately to grocers.

SALTPETRE—Market for rough quiet. British refined declined to 31s 6d to 32s per cwt.

NITRATE OF SODA—No transactions to notice.

TEA—market flat, prices merely nominal. Clearances for home consumption very large, deliveries for export extensive.

FRUIT—Business done in new Currants, fine Patras at 74s; also 309 drums ordinary new Turkey pulled Figs at 105s to 105s. Yesterday a parcel new French Fruit sold as follows, viz.:—Small boxes Imperial French Plums at 99s, cartons, half and quarter cartons, and Spa boxes do. at 7£5 to £13; chests and half-chests Prunes at 38s. Barrels Chesme Raisins at 33s, and boxes at 40s.

SPIRITS—The Rum market continues very firm for all kinds; the sales of Leewards are about 200 puns., in some cases at a slight advance; proof to 3 per cent. over at 2s 7d to 2s 8d 5 to 7 over at 2s 9d. A parcel of very good brown Demerara 2 to 3 over brought 2s 9d, and some strong do, about 30 over 4s 84 per gallon. The Government contract for 75,000 gallons was taken yesterday by Ruck, Son, and Co. at about 2d per gallon higher than the contract in September last; 55,000 gallons at 2s 7¼d, and 20,000 gallons at 2s 7d, 5-16ths per gallon for proof strength. The Brandy market has a firmer appearance. Sales of Genevea been very limited.

INDIGO—Business in East India confined to trifling parcels for exportation at late prices. Spanish is 2d to 3d per lb. cheaper, 40 serons Guatemala at public sale having sold at 4s 3d to 5s 7d per lb. for ordinary to good fair Cortes and Sobres. Accounts have been received from Calcutta to the 22d July; they state the estimate of the Indigo crop at 100,000 to 110,000 maunds.

COCHINEAL—The request continues good. 20 bags Honduras, all silvers, at auction found ready buyers at an advance of 1d to 2d per lb. on middling qualities, and 2d to 3d per lb. on lower sorts; very ordinary to middling sold at 6s 7d to 7s 3d per lb.

LAGIDVE—few or no transactions, holders firm.

SILK—Litte or no business doing, the manufacturers waiting a more favourable opportunity of coming into the market.

TOBACCO—Kentuckly Leaf taken for Lisbon at 5½d per lb.; there is nothing else worthy remark.

SAFFLOWER.—Some arrivals from Bengal of new crop this week, but no sales have been made.

TIN—English have declined 3s per cwt. Tin Plates are is cheaper East India also reduced in value.

BRAZIL WOOD—At sale 84 tons; first pile round and bright sold L85 to L86 5s; second pile L75; third, thumb, at L50; fourth pile, various sizes sugar damaged L71 15s to L72; and fifth pile, sugar damaged L35 to L40 per ton.

WOOL—Market fot all kinds of foreign is very dull, but late prices firmly supported; whilst for English Wool holders have accepted a decline of 1d to 2d per lb.

TURPENTINE—Spirits remain firm in price, and a steady business doing. In rough nothing done.

TALLOW—The non-arrival of letters from St. Petersburgh have occasioned much inactivity. The little business done in Yellow Candle has been at 45s 6d to 46s. Business done for future dilivery on a limited extent at 45s to 45s 3d per cwt. for delivery on or before close of year; for next spring the price is nominally 44s 6d to 45s per cwt.

OILS—No new feature in market, all kinds of Fish Oils continue without briskness, the home trade only take enough for immediate use, and shippers keep out of the market; prices, however, are firmly supported. Sperm moves off for home consumption at £82 to £83 per tun. Linseed has again sold largely for delivery up to June next at 39s 6d to 40s per cwt. Palm Oil, of which stocks in London are very light, is taken only in small parcels at our last quotation. Little request for Rape Oil, and lower prices have been accepted.

PROVISIONS—Little business done in any article. The prices of Irish Butter may be considered as almost nominal, arrivals have not been large. Supplies of Foreign Butter have been considerable, and prices have given way 4s to 6s per cwt, Friezland having sold at 100s to 104s, Holstein at 100s to 102s, and Emden and Leer at 92s to 94s. Scotch Butter 2s cheaper. In Bacon but few transactions. India and Mess Beef and Pork dull sale. The prices of English Cheese are maintained, demand dull. Scotch Pork has given way 2s to 4s per cwt.

PUBLIC SALES—500 ounces of fine Tonquin Muzk 26s—17 packages Balsam Capivi 2s 6d to 2s 7d—30 bottles Croton Oil 2½d—100 tons Balsam Tolu 2s—20 serons Ipecacuanha, good 3s—12 boxes Gum Copal 2s 3d to 3s per lb—79 barrels Tapioca 5d to 6d per lb—10 chests brown Tartar. small crystal, little lumpy 44s—38 packages Guinea Grains 25s 6d per cwt—4 packages Brazil Isinglass 3s 10d to 4s per lb—240 bags E. I. Ginger, ordinary small 26s 6d—50 bags Madras Saltpetre 23s—40 bags Long Pepper, good 35s 6d to 39s 6d per cwt—10 kegs of Cayenne pepper, coarse 2s—5 kegs Chutney Pickles 1s 3d per lb—114 bags Seedlac, inferior 67s to 70s per cwt—23 cs Cape Aloes 29s to 30s—17 barrels Honduras Sarsparilla, large coarse 1s to 4s 4d per lb—50 cases Gum Arabic, fair second white 125s to 130s per cwt. dark 90s—20 cannisters Oil of Peppermint, good, in bond 22s to 22s 6d; very bad, duty paid 23s 9d—1 case Oil of Sassafras 6s—4 barrels Tonquin Beans, large soft, good 4s 9d per lb—3 case Saffron, good and fine 21s 3d to 24s—2 drums Scammony 15s 9d to 18s 9d—100 boxes Arrow Root, specky 5½d per lb—29 barres. Bermuda Arrow Root, fair second quality 1s per lb—44 casks 15 cases Carbonate Soda, very dark 20s per cwt—10 casks Bees Wax £9 9d per cwt—6 serons Bark 8d per lb—57 casks Argol, Naples good white 40s, good and fair red 33s 6d per cwt. inferior white 25s—29 casks brown Tartar, good 38s to 40s—10 casks very fine Gream Tartar 61s to 62s 6d per cwt.

IRON—(British)—Pigs £7 10s per ton, Bars £10 15s to £11, Rods £11 15s, Hoops £13 10s, Plate £14 10s.

LEAD—(British)—Pigs £24 to L25 per ton, Sheet milled L26, Bars L26, Red or Minium L27, White L34, Litharge L27, Pig (Spanish) 122 to L 23.

SLANDER.

It is a pernicious liberty of the press, that which consists alone in the privilege of reviling with impunity. Slander is more readily pardoned or relished than the most just and wholesome strictures. It cannot be denied that in the free countries so styled, the most abusive journals, have generally the widest circulation. Party spirit is prone to pardon, or applaud almost any excesses with the pen.

A very reprehensible practice marks too generally the management of the daily prints of this country. Editors admit into them, without hesitation, statements injurious to private reputations, although vounched by no respectable name, or known to proceed from sources notoriously purulent or despicable. The ready insertion of vindicatory statements does not constitute full amends for the wound inflicted on the feelings, and the mischief done to the character, of the party aggrieved. What is published in the paper of to-day, may be read by hundreds or thousands whom that of to-morrow may never reach; the calumny flies on the wings of the wind, doubles in every direction; while the refutation follows at a distance; falls perhaps into a different track; and depends for success, upon the benevolence or generosity of mankind,—a much less active auxiliary, we fear, than their envy and malignity.

Such is the inequality of the chances, and such the value and delicacy of private or professional repute, that the least impeachment of it should be indulged only on authority next to indisputable.

There are quarters, to which, whatever ribaldry and calumny may proceed from them, no answer can be given; there are charges no person cherishing self-respect can particularly notice. Blackguards who make slander and scurrility a part of their profession, enjoy therefore a sort of impunity, of which, as they are generally cowards at bottom, they avail themselves to the utmost. The contempt with which they are treated, and the odious light in which they appear to all the respectable and discerning members of the community, are insufficient to check the current of their vulgar malevolence. They have their task of defamation to perform—they have their innate propensities to gratify:—despising themselves, they become callous to the sentiment and manifestation of scorn in others.

All parties, especially at seasons of strong excitement, are intolerant and prone to excesses. Whoever will criticise them impartially,—whoever shall abstain from incensing their idols—may be certain of reproch and obloquy from both sides. To each, are usually attached champions of particularly fierce zeal and arrogant temper,—sometimes desperate ribalds—who treat all that are not wholly and devotedly with them, as against them—who, incapable themselves of independent and disinterested action, can conceive for others, only sinister motives, and rail accordingly—believing themselves somewhat in the right, but in general reckless whether they be right or wrong.

Open, declared enmity, however passionate; direct unsparing abuse, however opprobrious; the round avowal of an implacable, extreme war—are more to be respected than a collusive, oblique hostility emphatically disclaimed but steadily prosecuted; the most injurious insinuations couched in affected regrets and general inquiries—an accent of moderation, professions of good-will, complaints of violence and injustice, with a train of assertion and reasoning the reverse in spirit and purpose—the pretence of public good employed to advance selfish designs.

Statesmen often merely allow or connive at detraction, which they would be ashamed to be imagined capable of suggesting or actively ratifying:—that which they tolerate, or in which they secretly rejoice, they may still despise, secretly too contemning the writers who attempt to serve them by such means. A partisan should not lose self-respect in the fervour of his zeal:—a mere instrument encouraged or suffered to do dirty work, and though likely to be rewarded by place or pelf, still an object of pity or scorn, is truly a miserable and odious being whatever face he may wear, or however close the confidence with which he may be treated for a time.

It behoves all men of good character and respectable standing, to withhold at all times their personal countenance from those who have neither; who have notoriously earned infamy or discredit. The practice of a strict discrimination between moral worth and licentious conduct, and the indulgence of a just pride as to personal intercourse, are among the best safeguards of the community in reference to general decorum and probity of action. Public opinion is of mighty influence to suppress vulgar excesses and regulate the pursuits of unprincipled selfishness; but it cannot be fully operative unless it be carried into effect by those members of society who, from their connexions and stations united to honourable repute, enjoy dignity and weight, and attract notice and reflection to what they say and do. It may be observed incidentally that they cannot lend themselves to unusual and unedifying associations, even for political purposes, without doing injury to their own names as well as to the cause of virtue and decorum.

Even Paganini was obliged to vindicate himself from disreputable anecdotes which were widely circulated against him. His case is a curious example of the origin and progress of slander. Being a prodigy of genius, he was—therefore, we may say—represented as a monster of iniquity. The world would not ascribe to him virtue, but vice, in proportion to the transcendence of his inspiration and skill as a musician. The Devil was actually seen, clothed in red, with horns and a tail, at his elbow, guiding his arm and directing his bow! Such credit as was yielded to this vision, is not more wonderful than the infatuation with which most of the charges against masonry are believed by a number of worthy persons. A

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pleasant part of the Paganini anecdote is, that it must be the Evil One who gave his performance a miraculous excellence. Why should not exquisite music be the work rather of some heavenly, angelic nature? It may be regarded as a singular propensity of mankind, that they so often attribute the prodigies of human talent and toil to the Spirit of Hell, when they have their choice of prompters and anxiliaries from above. Some years ago we had an acquaintance,—a sensible man on most occasions,—who entertained an aversion to a meritorious clergyman, a superior preacher, and who seriously ascribed every good sermon which he heard from him, to the dictation of the same horned and tailed auxiliary that was so distinctly seen at the elbow of the great violin player. We should all learn to be charitable, and attribute what is admirable or good to celestial influences, when we choose to look beyond human power.

We can never concede the title of gentleman, in the best sense of the term, to him who will play the part of an ambushed accuser, without meaning, ultimately at least, to render his charges tangible to the party arraigned, by the production of his evidence, and to support them by his direct responsibility. The editor of any journal ought not to admit anonymous imputations, without having strong reason to believe them well founded, and being prepared to furnish the individual attacked, with all the means of vindication and redress. It is time that the rights of character should be understood in this country, and protected by public opinion. Every citizen should make this his rule of conduct—"I will attach no credit to any arraignment, not accompanied, or to be accompanied by substantial testimony and the authority of a responsible name."

The subject of anonymous insinuations is not bound to answer them; the public are not entitled to believe or even suspect ill of any one on such insinuations. Hence, nothing can be expected in throwing them out, but either to betray the public into what is not just, or to feed malevolence. He who, in disguise, imputes guilt to another by name, in dark hints, and significant queries, *cannot* be a man of nice honour and true spirit: he *may* be a personal enemy, an envious rival, or a mere contriver of mischief, so degenerate as to love detraction for itself and delight in pulling down reputations gratuitously.

A true patriot will incur risk to serve the public; virtuous design and manly courage do not shrink from responsibility—cowardice and malice lurk in the dark, take counterfeit shapes, and then ply at ease their injurious allusions, their broad reflections, and their round falsehoods.

In some cases calumny has unlimited scope to assert; innocence but little room for vindication: the peculiar situation, the honour, the paramount duties of the accused may serve to screen false imputations from full detection and absolute exposure.

"The Devil himself," saith Shakspeare, "will not eat a woman;" but your electioneering gentry can forget that they were born of the sex, and will, without scruple or stint, mangle a woman' feelings and devour her reputation.

In the course of the French Revolution the most profligate and reckless lampooners and brawlers were brought from distant parts, to Paris, in order to shake incessantly the torches of discord, to inflame the fury and deepen the horrors of faction, and thus to drive one dominant party, or all parties, the sooner, to utter odium and destruction. It was immaterial, to these agents, for whom or against whom they performed their detestable work:—vilification and confusion were their immediate objects; and their fierce obloquy and grim exaltation increased in proportion to the tempests of anarchy and the torrents of blood.

Without entertaining so favourable an opinion of Marie Antoinette, as Burke and Scott express, and the Memoirs of Me. Campan are adapted to inspire, we are sure that her faults and offences were grossly exaggerated, and more than expiated by her final unparalleled, most dismal sufferings, inflicted with a black and savage ferocity of soul, and an abominable perversion of the manly character, which might make us imagine that her persecutors were a new, miscreate species of the human family; and which would seem, alone, to warrant all the epithets, definitions, and analogies lavished by Burke on the Jacobins in general. Misrepresentation, slander and satire, never accomplished their ends in a more remarkable and fatal degree, than in the instances of the martyr Louis and his queen. To those evils, in no small proportion, the discredit of the monarchy is to be attributed; just as that of the clerical order was produced not less by the unwearied and fanatical hostilities of Atheism and Libertinism, "embodied into factions, accredited and avowed," than by the degeneracy of the Bishops, the dissoluteness of the Abbés, or the depression of the Curates. Of melancholy reverse of fortune all history furnishes no examples,—not excepting that of Napoleon in Dresden and Napoleon in St. Helena—so signal and awful, if we look back on the situation of the parties at the period of their marriage, or only a few years before the catastrophe, as the cases—of Louis, hurled from a throne which his ancestors had occupied for nine hundred years, and conveyed from "the palace of contempt to the dungeon of horror," and thence to the scaffold,—and of Marie Antoinette, the descendant of twenty-four emperors, and the daughter of Maria Theresa, dragged, in her thirty-ninth year, to the same ignominious death; her dishevelled locks gray and her visage haggard with complicated wretchedness; her hands closely tied; her attire mean and scant; in an open tumbril—her companion an apostate priest whom she loathed as a confessor; followed by an immense crowd of her once adoring and gallant subjects, now yelling exultation over her agony, and nearly realizing Burke's daring image of "a drunken delirium from the hot spirit drawn out of the alembic of hell."

The official account of Maria Antoinette's execution says: "Elle avoit l'air calme et paroissoit insensible aux cris de *vive la republique*, *à bas la tyrannie*, qu'elle n'a cessé d'entendre sur son passage:—apres sa mort l'executeur montra sa tête au peuple, *au milieu des cris mille fois répétés de vive la Republique*. The official report of Louis's decapitation says: "sa tete est tombée *les citoyens ont trempé leurs piques at leurs mouchoirs dans son sang*."—See the work entitled *Procès des Bourbons* in two octavos, containing all the details of the dethronement, imprisonment, trials and execution of the sovereigns.

It has been often said that true honour is not *touchy*, but generally indifferent about slander; neither the common sense nor common experience of mankind warrants this theory, supposing *touchy* to mean sensitive. The most pure and delicate, those who have laboured most earnestly to deserve the best reputation—are apt to be "tremulously alive" to every kind of obloquy and injurious suspicion. Honour may be thoroughly sound and incorruptible, but not *robust* so as to be unaffected by opinion; falsehood alone can annoy it, and does severely in the plurality of cases. There are, indeed, public pursuits and situations, so particularly and constantly liable to obloquy, that the natural susceptibility of true honour is gradually lessened; yet, eminent men of the noblest virtue, public and private, have even perished, in advanced stages, from tenderness, or irritability with regard to their fame. Few are content or able to live down merely "the judgements of ignorance and the inventions of malice." Querulousness, indeed, is never manly, and rarely serviceable; but sensitiveness is common where firm, conscious honour and high moral courage are united. On this account slander is doubly mischievous and detestable.—*American Writer*.

THE GLORY OF ITALY!

(*From the Court Journal, October* 15.)

About the middle of the last century a young French nobleman arrived at Venice, and having determined to remain for some time in that city of adventure, engaged apartments in one of the old patrician palaces in the Place St. Mark. It was a stately old building, adorned with ancient armorial bearings, and as gloomy as the front of one of its by gone owners, mournful silence reigned throughout its spacious apartments and long corridors, and our young and gay Frenchman, who had pictured to himself visions of love and gaity, began to fancy himself doomed to pass his days in a gloomy stillness—truly Venetian.

One day, it was in the very middle of winter when the fog from the canals was more thick than usual and the wind more bitterly cold, when all the city seemed to partake of that sadness which such weather and the eternal gliding of those black bier-like gondolas cannot fail to produce, the young Count, who for want of some employment, had just dressed himself with more care than usual, and was half-dreaming away his time upon a sofa by the fire-side in his spacious bed-room, heard an unusual noise at the entrance of the palace, and presently the large gates were flung back, and the steps of many persons resounded along the marble staircases andechoing corridors. The noise of the removal of large packages was likewise heard, and suddenly the old man of whom he took the appartments rushed into his presence, and falling on his knees and clasping his hands in the most earnest manner exclaimed. "Oh! my Lord! my good Lord! we are lost! I am lost! I am ruined for ever! I had better die at once, unless you take pity on me!" and the old man tore his hair and appeared in the most violent paroxysm of brief.

"Whst ails you, Benedict?" enquired the Count surprised.

Ah! my Lord! my mistress, whom I thought very far off, is this moment about to arrive, I have betrayed her confidence—I have let her palace to strangers have occupied her own apartments you, my good, Lord have selept in her very bed Ah! illustrious Count, for mercy's sake rescue me; perhaps there is yet time to fly. Let me accompany your Highness to the next hotel—let me call your valet, Monseigneur! We can yet make our way undiscovered through her crowd of serving-men, her suite, her army of women. Ah! fly, fly!" No man could be more unfortunate in the choice of a subject for this pathetic appeal than poor Benedict. The young Count of Rochtaille was not more than twenty-four years of age, and had left his paternal mansion more to gratify his ruling passion for adventure than any other reason, and this was the first shadow of one that he had yet seen. When he heard this deserted palace echoing with human voices, and the gloomy stillness dissipated by the sounds of busy employment, he was effectually roused, and awaited in silence and suspense the issue. Benedict and his oration were therefore but cooly received.

"Signor Benedict," replied the Count, calmly, "I am truly sorry for you; but that which you ask of me is utterly impossible. Nothing however tempting, could now induce me to quit this place. The house is mine—I have rented it for six weeks, have I not? and you, who are the agent for this noble Lady, who you say is your mistress, have signed the contract. Here, then I shall remain six weeks. But I shall be more hospitable than you are yourself; you may say to your mistress, that although by right the house belongs to me entirely, rather than put her to incovenience I shall be happy to afford her a portion of it. Go, therefore, good Benedict, and make yourself easy as to the result. She was ill-advised to come upon you so suddenly; but tell her I will do the honours of the house to the best of my ability."

Benedict comprehended at a glance that he had nothing to expect from the Count; but hoped still to make favourable terms of compromise. "At least, Monseigneur," he said humbly, "you will choose another apartment in this palace for, unfortunately, your Excellency occupies my Lady's own bed-room; and I am certain you would not wish to give any unpleasantness to so distinguished a lady as my mistress." While Benedict was speaking, about a dozen footmen entered the room, and without taking notice of the Count began to busy themselves making arrangements for the reception of their mistress. Benedict wrung his hands in despair and left the room, while the Count, stretched on the sofa by the fireside, watched the proceedings of these new comers with an affected indifference. A very short time sufficed for these expert attendants to change the whole appearance of the apartment.

The hangings of black serge, which the Count believed to be the regular furnitnre of the chamber, were taken down in a trice, and beneath was displayed the walls clothed with the richest Genoese velvet, embroidered and empannelled with gold; the cornices and ceiling were stripped of their sombre covering and glittered forth in gold and the choicest works of art. The carpet hitherto in use was rolled up, and replaced by the most luxurious spicemen of the Persian art. All the couches, chairs, and ottomans were uncovered, and embroidered velvet and carved gilding met the eye. In the meantime other people brought in small tables, which were quickly covered with beautiful *bijouterie* and all those little precious elegancies, peculiar to rank and wealth. The superb china vases, tables of lapis lazuli, candelabras of gold filled with wax candles, and a thousand other aristocratic luxuries. But that which struck the Count as most worthy of admiration was a most magnificent toilet-table of white marble and gold. It was brought in by two black slaves, and the weight was such that it was with difficulty they carried it. For certain this could only be the toilet of a Queen! Gold, crystal, and gems glittered from every part. When this precious burden was deposited, a young and beautiful girl, with a step as light as a fairy, came into the room, and from a small basket which she carried, covered the table with precious essences. It would seem that the East had been despoiled for the contents of those precious *flacons*.

"Good heavens! how rich and beautiful ought this woman to be," thought Rochtailie, "to be the mistress of such splendour." And the more he was astonished at the proceedings passing around him, the more determined was he to remain a fixture in his corner. He had beeen so occupied in watching these changes, and, above all, in admiring the beautiful toilet, that he did not observe that the old faded cotton curtains had been exchanged for rich rose coloured silk, and the bed was no less metamorphosed. What a display of lace and embrodiery! what rich ornaments were around it. It seemed more like an altar raised by enchantment to the genius of the place!

These things were scarcely effected, when the servants brought in valuable paintings, which were placed around the walls—beautiful works of the masters; heads of angels, Madonnas, and pieces from the Heathen Mythology—a most charming though voluptuous assortment of the choicest gems of the pencil. And then, on carved gilded brackets, were seen vases of gold and silver, ivory sculpture of Florentine artists, works of porcelain, and rare marbles, with rich Venetian mirrors reflecting every movement. Again—there were ornamented clocks of every variety, which chimed the hours; and, in fact, every luxury of the most refined and costly description—luxury truly regal—a luxury rivalling the most splendid epoch—not inferior, indeed, to the magnificent age of Francis the First

If may be easily imagined that the young Count was not only astonished but dazzled with all this magnificence. Although accustomed to a certain style, yet he had never yet seen anything to equal this; even the 'Arabian Nights' scarcely furnished to his imagination a parallel. He deemed himself tolerably rich, but what he now beheld was a splendour that he scarcely thought of even in his dreams.

And that which even astonished him most was the wonderful rapidity of all these movements. No bustle, no confusion was apparent; but everything came into its place with a sort of magical movement, as though the wand of a fairy had completed the marvellous change. It was likewise truly wonderful to observe the silence with which every change was effected—to see this array of servingmen taking the palace as it were by a *ouep de main*, and completely changing its appearance, not only with a rapidity almost miraculous, but with a silent though secret intelligence utterly incomprehensible.

The same changes which were proceeding under the eye of Count Rochtaille were simultaneously effected in every part of the palace. The stair cases were covered with carpets, and lined with paintings and vases of plants and flowers. The beds were all uncovered, and clothed with the finest linen; the cooks, so long idle, now began to light their furnaces; the wine-cellars were looked over; in fact the palace entire g lowed with splendour, wealth, and elegance This hitherto gloomy and sombre habitation was now illuminated from top to bottom, and the splendour of a thousand lights now glittered uponthe Place of St Mark.

These preparations were scarcely more than three hours in completing. All was then ready, and the mistress of this rich palace might enter and find nothing out of order. During the whole of this time the Count remained a silent observer. No one had addressed a word to him except when he was requested respectfully to move an instant while the cover was removed from the splendid sofa on which he was reclining.

Rochtaille now thought nothing could possibly be added to the luxury of the place; however, many other little articles of elegance were every now and then added to the former profusion, particularly he observed an old man clothed in a suit of black velvet, with black fur on his *toque*, who entered bearing the portrait of a beautiful woman and a sword; the latter he deposited on the toilet, and the former he placed on a *console* near the Count. Scarcely had he disappeared when another person entered and lighted all the wax candles, cast more wood upon the fire, and perfumed, the apartment with a silver chalice containing burning sandal wood; he then like the others retired, without speaking a word, and the door closed. "By heaven!" exclaimed the Count, "this is the most extraordinary scene I have ever witnessed. A Queen could not have a richer establishment; perhaps she may be royal!" Here he surveyed the portrait which the old major domo had left. It was a marvellous painting—a female of surpassing loveliness, not more than sixteen years of age; but a head fit for a Grecian model—a true Italian countenance, in all its grace and beauty. The eyes and hair were of ebony blackness, and the skin of a dazzling lustre; and, in the smile, so much of love and intelligence, even of pride, that Rochtaille, in admiring this *chef-d'œuvre*. entirely forgot the splendour around him—and might have so remained had he not been called to himself by a sudden movement throughout the house, which announced the arrival so impatiently expected.

It was indeed the mistress of this splendid mansion, who arrived in a gondola, followed by many others containing her suite. The Count's curiosity was at its height, and looking from the window, he beheld a female figure, closely enveloped in a rich mantle, step lightly and gracefully from the gondola under the peristyle of her palace. The Count had scarcely time to replace himself in his former position when the door opened, the damask hangings were lifted, and the lady entered the apartment. Rochtaille was about to rise; but the manner in which she entered, the rapidity of her glance as she surveyed the room, the little ceremony with which she treated him—not even condescending to look at him, although, in her glance around the room, she must have been aware of his presence—effectually chained him to his seat. It would seem, from her manner, that she considered the chamber untenanted by any but herself. The Count began to fell himself a little embarrassed by the novelty of his situation; but the perfect indifference of the lady piqued him, and he determined to act the part he had taken according to circumstances.

He remained then immovable in his place, while the lady, seating herself before the toilet glass, apparently well contented with her appearance, presently clapped her hands, when two or three young girls entered—"Now," she said, "it is time that I dress."

Upon this intimation two of the girls unloosed a damask curtain, which was looped up beside the window, and drew across the room and fastened it on the other side. This manœuvre divided the room, and hid the toilet and its fair mistress from Rochtaille's sight, and yet this was all done so naturally, and apparently unpremeditated, that it was impossible to say whether it related to his presence or was a usual occurrence.

The Count remained a full hour in this manner, when the curtain was drawn aside and looped up as before; but what a beautiful vision was before him! The large cloak, which had entirely concealed her, now had given place to a robe of amber satin, displaying a neck and shoulders white as snow; her black hair was wreathed with roses and pearls, and one of her waiting-maids was clasping a collar of pearls round her throat; on her arms were bracelets of gold, from which large diamonds glittered like stars—and, above all, the sweet smile upon her countenance as she gazed on herself in the glass, displaying the satisfaction which a beautiful woman feels when she finds herself more beautiful than ever. She arose, placed herself in different attitudes before her mirror, sung to herself some little favourite airs, walked up and down the room, came to the fire, placed her little foot to catch the warmth, looked at the clock, and then seeing the portrait, fell upon her knees before it with the simplicity of a young child who admires a jewel, or a young mother regarding her sleeping infant. As she gazed on the picture, Rochtaille recognized the somewhat more matured original, and saw the painter had not flattered her. But what painter in the world could paint her picture more beautiful than herself? —none! Another hour was thus passed—passed as it were in fairy-land.

A certain indefinable superstition began to creep over Rochtaille. Could he have become invisible? or was he the ject of a dream? No, his heart beat too quickly to admit such a doubt. While he was thus thinking the waiting-maids had withdrawn, and shortly after the major-domo entered, and bowing to the lady in silence, approached the Count, and again bowing low, he said, "Monseigneur is obeyed; everything is ready!" It shall not be said, thought Rochtaille, that I give way this time; and rising from the couch with dignity, he advanced towards the lady, and bowing most respectfully, he extended his hand and said, "Madame, will you honour a stranger so much further as to partake with him his humble repast with the same kindness that you have condescended to share his roof? The lady looked at him with a very slight movement of surprise, as though she had seen him then for the first time, and then gracefully accepting his hand, preceded by the major-domo, accompanied the stranger to the dining-hall.

We have already said how this gloomy palace, inhabited by the young French Count, became suddenly changed, as though by enchantment; but it was not alone the bedroom which had undergone this rapid alteration. The large saloons which led to the dining-room now shone with lights and gilding; and the dining-room hitherto so cold and desert, was now resplendent with gold and silver plate, and sideboards of ebony, the carving alone of which was of the choicest workmanship. The table was literally covered with plate, and chased with that delicacy which was the glory of the art of the sixteenth century.

Rochtaille thus, by consent the apparent host of this beautiful lady, the name and rank of whom he was entirely ignorant of, still holding her hand, led her to a *fauteuil* of black velvet, which he perceived had been placed for her at the table, and which so well set of her attractions, acted completely up to his character as the master of all this splendour which had cost him so little. The repast corresponded with the outward magnificence—wines of the most delicate flavour, and viands the most rare, were served and replaced again by others almost interminable. Rochtaille tasked his talent to the utmost, and the lady

[illegible] gently not insensible to his lively conversation and [illegible] Towards the conclusion of [illegible]

[illegible] tasio! Metastasio, the divine!

With scarcely three strokes of the oar they arrived at the theatre. Rochtaille began again to think of dreams and delusions. All that great Venetian threatre was crowded to the very galleries. All that was noble and rich in Venice was there met together—the beautiful, the gifted, and the noble, awaited there their hour of pleasure and enthusiasm. It was truly the most splendid *pell mell* that was ever assembled.

One box alone was vacant; and naturally the most curious regards were directed thither. Many inquiries were made, but none knew who had taken it. The door of the box opened, and Rochtaille advanced to the front leading her by the hand, and he seated himself by her side—*by her side*! Little did he know by whom he was placed! She withdrew her mask—but scarcely had she done so when murmurs began to be heard on all sides, at first gentle, then increasing into loud exclamations, "Tis she! 'tis herself!" was heard around, and then a deafening acclamation that shook the very walls. One word was in every mouth—one name on every heart!

Rochtaille's blood curdled within him as he found this tumult of joy directed towards his very box; and wonder and astonishment banished every faculty when he beheld his beautiful companion rise and place her hand upon her heart—her eyes already begemmed with precious tears—bow lowly around her with a silent but heartfelt acknowledgement of love and gratitude!

It were a vain task to pourtary the joy, the enthusiasm, with which the people of the sunny south welcomed back amongst them one so long loved and supposed to be lost and who *was* she?

MISCELLANEA.

Colonel Viney, commanding the artillery of the garrison, kindly invited me to his table; and, on one of the days that I partook of his hospitality, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Beattie, who had attended the last moments of the gallant Nelson. He was kind enough to gratify my curiosity, by showing me the bullet which had deprived the hero of his life. This fatal relic was carefully preserved in a case lined with crimson velvit, and covered with a glass. The ball was precisely in the same state as when extracted: a small portion of the cloth of the admiral's uniform, and the bullion of his epaulette, adhered to it.

Although Dr. Beattie allowed the truth of the well-known adage, "Every bullet has its billet," he did not hesitate to say that his beloved commander fell a victim to the impolicy of appearing decked with the many badges of distinction he had so gallantly won; and that his life might have been spared to his country, but for the conspicuous mark his costume rendered him in the action.—*Hill's Recollection's*.

Our Gothic ancestors were very great men, and of great capacities. They were the first that established in fact, what Aristotle had only touched in theory: I mean their excellent institution of limited monarchies. The Asiatic monarchies were absolute, and the greatest republics of antiquity were very defective.—Greece was split into too many little distinct powers, as Holland is at present, which were always jarring with one another, unless when held together by the pressure of some powerful common enemy.—Rome, whilst a republic, was scarce ever free from distractions between the patricians and plebeians for ten years together.—Whatever is good, either in monarchies or republics, may be enjoyed in a limited monarchy. The whole force of the nation is as ready to be turned one way, as in monarchies; and the liberties of the people may be as well secured as in republics.—*Spence*.

Unquestionably Hastings merited highly of the East India Company, and consequently of the nation, in his public character. Now were either the directors, or the proprietors, insensible to his great services. But *they* viewed his administration through a political medium, while *Burke* held it up to a moral standard. Utility and revenue formed the principal criterion of right and wrong in Leadenhall-street. At Westminster, respect for every right, nay, even prejudice, of the Oriental princes and people; renunciation of all attempt to levy forced contributions from them, even when the preservation of the British territories seemed most urgently to demand it;—such were the rules of action by which his accusers tried the governor-general. He never appeared to comprehend thoroughly his situation. Yet all history, antient as well as modern, might have shewn him, that under popular governments, the most resplendent public services have almost invariably conducted to prosecution and punishment. If he opened the page of Grecian story, with which he was familiar, he must have seen the conqueror of Marathon accused by Xantippus, and expiring of his wounds in prison, under the weight of heavy pecuniary fines which he was unable to pay; imposed by the very people, in their legislative capacity, whom he had rescued from foreign invasion and slavery. Themistocles, who may be said to have *twice* saved the Athenians; on both elements, at Platæa, as well as at Salamis; scarcely experienced a better treatment than Miltiades, and died in exile.

Rome, while she continued free, and consequently liable to become the prey of contending parties, like every state possessing liberty; offered, in the person of the first Scipio Africanus, a prototype of Hastings's own fate. That illustrious general, who vanished Hannibal at Zama, was juridically attached on his return to Italy; or, in modern language, he was impeached. The elder Cato persecuted him, precisely as Burke did Hastings. The two *Petilii*, tribunes of the people, performed the same part as Fox and Sheridan did among *us*. Scipio was by them accused of extortion exercised against Antiochus king of Syria, nearly as Hastings was charged with acting towards Gheyt Sing and the Princesses of Oude. So great a similarity is there in all the events of history, through every period of time. Even from the instance of Lord Clive, Hastings might have learned to deprecate and dread a parliamentary enquiry. The conqueror of Plassey, who subjected to Great Britain the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, very narrowly escaped punishment; and *his* services were military, performed principally in the field. Those of the governor-general were executed only in his civil capacity, which he likewise in some measure divided with the members of the Supreme Council; consequently they did not make the same forcible [illegible] gratitude which victories produce. These [illegible] have induced him to adopt a defensive [illegible] whereas he in some measure provoked [illegible] *Wraxall's Memoirs*.

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